CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,416—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	39 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	23 12
O.B.	27 0
Glentromie	25 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	13 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 1891.
† SIAM	3841	500	W. J. Nantes..	2nd May.
R.I. PENINSULAR	6045	1000	A. C. Loggin ..	9th "
† MALWA	2970	600	C. F. Preston..	16th "
R.I. CEYLON	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt ..	23rd "
† SIAM	3841	500	H. T. Weighell	Friday. 29th May.
R.I. BOKHARA	3955	600	W. J. Nantes ..	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	550	W. J. Webber ..	12th "
R.I. THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton ..	19th "
† SIAM	3841	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
R.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	10th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3841	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
R.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler..	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3841	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester.	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91. abeant
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis.	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
24th April, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	550	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 13 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 29th April, and the S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 2nd May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 3rd May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 2nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

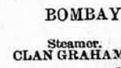
CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND	2950	N. Harrison	10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2953	E. Worfolk	29th May.



THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

SAILING ABOUT 29TH APRIL, 1891.

THE Splendid Steam-Ship "SCOTIA," 4,057 Tons Register, Captain W. R. Cato, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, has splendid accommodation for a very few Passengers at very Moderate Rates. She carries a Doctor.
Apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, April 21, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SCOTCH ALE
(JEFFREY'S).

THIS is a genuine Beer of excellent quality, and guaranteed to keep well. Suitable for Mess or Canteen use.

Rs. 49.....per Hogshead.
Rs. 47.....per Hogshead for 5 Hogsheads.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POMEROY & GRENOS CHAMPAGNE,
EXTRA SEC.

	Cash.	Credit
Bottles.....Per dozen	Rs. 75	Rs. 84
Half Bottles ..... " "	" 39	" 43

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Write for List and Instructions. All Requisites kept in Stock, and any information regarding them or their manipulation freely given.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
Is the remedy for all your complaints.
"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."
The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18. } CASH OR V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown ..	3083	15th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th April, 1891.

BOMBAY TO LONDON *VIA* ANTWERP.
CHEAP PASSAGES.

SAILING 29TH APRIL, 1891.

THE Splendid Steam-Ship "CALABRIA," 3,321 Tons Register, Captain J. Kennedy, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, now lying in the Victoria Dock, has most comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fares from Rs. 350 according to accommodation.
She carries a Doctor and a full Staff of European Stewards
Apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1891.

IMPORTANT
TO
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS & TRAVELLERS.
"A GOOD NOVEL on the ROAD is the SHORTEST CUT."
A LARGE STOCK of
CHEAP YELLOW-BACK NOVELS
BY POPULAR AUTHORS to SELECT from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	" 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	" 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	" 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	" 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	" 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments.
Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price: Bottles, Rs. 35; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."
Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 11; Pints, Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4, 16,194
Total Invested Funds	£7,836,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PURE WATER

It is the opinion of Leading Medical men, that many illnesses are due in a great measure to the impurities found in ordinary drinking water.

VERSUS.

SICKNESS.

This danger at least can be avoided by all, as we supply a first-rate coir covered FILTER complete for RUPEES EIGHT ONLY.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THORPE AND CO.

WHITE SHIRTS, COLOURED SHIRTS.
A CHOICE VARIETY.

	Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH (Anderson's) Very Soft, Fast Colors ..... ½ doz.	30 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC Best French ..... "	27 0
BEST WHITE For Day Wear ..... "	25 0
BEST WHITE Colars Attached ..... "	27 0
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS To Order ..... "	30 0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL For Tennis ..... each	8 8
COLORED FLANNEL All Neat Patts ..... "	8 8
TROPICAL FLANNEL Very Cool ..... "	7 8
FANCY SILK AND WOOL Beautifully Soft ..... "	8 8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the E. and A. I. DEATH BENEFIT FUND will be held TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at 5-30 p.m. The business being important, Members are particularly requested to attend.

THE HINGUNGHAT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on Thursday, the 30th April, 1891, at 1 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company at Hingunghat.

Business:

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1890.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his Remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 24th to the 30th April 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order,
KESHEO SHEORAM,
Secretary and Manager.

Hingunghat, 19th April, 1891.

FOR SALE AT DAMUDA STATION, B.-N. RAILWAY.

A STEAM LAUNCH in good working order. Apply for particulars to the District Engineer, Damuda District, Chakardharpur.

G. A. ANDERSON,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

FOR MUMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. SULTAN, 100 A. I. 1,775 Tons Register, Captain R. COLLIN, will sail as above on or about the 5th May. Has splendid accommodation for cabin and other passengers. Moza mbique cargo will be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM, EBRAHIM & Co.,
Khoja Mohla.

PORTABLE RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 3 miles of Portable Railway, 16 lb. Steel Rails, complete with Fish Plates, Fish Bolts, and all fastenings, but without sleepers. Apply to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
BY
JOHN JONES,
OF
338, STRAND.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN—TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES.

CIGARS,
CHEROOTS,
CIGARETTES,
TOBACCOS.

Real Havannahs.	Coconadas.
Manillas.	Burmahs.
Flor de Javas.	Egyptian Cigarettes.
Coromandels.	Smoking Mixtures.
Sumatras.	State Tobaccos.
Maltese.	Turkish Tobaccos.
Trichinopolies.	Golden Bird's Eye.
Pondicherries.	Latakia.

FOR
PURITY of TOBACCO
AND
EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
THE ABOVE SELECT BRANDS
ARE NOT TO BE SURPASSED ANYWHERE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the unadministered Property and Credits of SHAH NAGINDAS BHAGWANDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

CHHAGANLAL PITAMBERDAS and KALIDAS PITAMBERDAS, the heirs of SHA VRUJLAL HEERACHUND, the residuary legatee under the Will of the Testator .....Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed).

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th Day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.

The 20th Day of April, 1891.
Messrs. MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA SKATE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, THE 27TH.
PROFESSOR SIMMONS,
THE MONARCH OF MAGICIANS.
THE GREATEST PRESTIDIGI COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD.
THE NEW ILLUSIONARY PROGRAMME
will contain, among many other Master Feats,
THE STAR OF INDIA, KING OF CARDS,
THE DEMON PUNCH BOWL,
THE WONDERFUL SPEAKING SKULL.
THE GREAT CHINESE DAGGER.
HINDOO SACK MYSTERY.

WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT.
PROFESSOR MURTUZA
will give his first sensational performance,
CONCLUDING WITH CATCHING A 19-POUNDER SHOT FIRED FROM
A STEEL CANNON WITHIN 50FT. SPACE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—First, Rs. 2; Second Re. 1; and Third, As. 8.

Skating from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-30 p.m.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
Sale of Tiles.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Norrie Mitchell & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned—

50,000 Tiles, Mangalore pattern
50,000 „ French „
50,000 „ Marseilles „

In lots to suit purchasers.

Samples of the above tiles can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 „ Spanish stripes.
5 „ White shirtings.
2 „ flannels.
1 Broadwood's mahogany grand square pianoforte.
1 walnutwood square piano, full compass.
1 case umbrellas and parasols.
1 Banjau.
21 Boxes Richard Mathews & Co., Carlton whiskey, 11 years old.
50 „ Will Tournem and Co. brandy.
10 Hogsheads stout.
16 „ Steel Coulson & Co's stout.
1 case Jocker clocks, with music.
17 cases red fast color in one and half lbs. tins.

On account of the concerned.
466 bales damaged spindle banding.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Kikabhoy Nahonery, merchant, Fort.
MBB 4 packages stationery.
By order of Mehta Shamjee Bhimjee and on account and at the risk of Sha Nathuram Poojiram.
29 bales grey shirtings.
5 barrels each 3 cwts. first class tallow grease for lubricating purposes.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed—
H E F M—1 case 30 doz. window thermometers.
On account and at the risk of Haji Aboo Haji Esmal.
1 case hand pencil, 1 case horn rings.
1 case embroidered and 1 case plain mirror boxes.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba.
2 cases handkerchieves.
On account and at the risk of Fydally Abdoolally.
1 case registered hand pencil.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 light and serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 strong built new landau.
1 handsome victoria with arab horse, 4 years old and harness.
1 cow with calf.
1 milch-goat, giving about 2 seers of milk daily, and a kid.
1 pair of English geese.
A few Bussorah and English fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM AND MATOONGA.

Under instructions from Mrs. Rosa Catherina De Cruz, administratrix of the property and credits of the late Joseph Mariano De Cruz, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the property firstly hereinafter described, and on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the property secondly hereinafter described.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1069, Street No. 16, and containing by admeasurement 328 square yards, be the same little more or less situated in the cart or street called Nickdowdy, in Girgaum, at or near the Breach Candy Road, and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south also by a public passage leading from the said premises to the public road, called the said Breach Candy Road, on the east partly by an open space separating the abovementioned land and building from the land and building formerly of the late Manoel De Mello and belonging to his son Paul S. DeMello and partly by the passage of C. P. Pinto and others, and on the west by the public passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land, containing by admeasurement 1,340 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 17, new No. 15439, old Survey No. 25, new Survey No. 13-915, situate at Matoonga, and bounded on the north by the properties of Madoo Gopal and Mingul Miranda Kiny, on the south by gowan or footpath, on the east by the property of Pascoal Antonio Far, and on the west by the property of Barruc Bhew Patel.

For further particulars, plans, and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or the vendor's Solicitors Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, at their office in Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Narronjee Dhurumsey, consisting of Bengal, Dacca, Madras, and Trichinopoly embroidery work, pillow, crewel and knitting silk working wool, tablecloths, feathers, China and Japanese folding screens, cags, satsuma, China and Japanese flower vases, trays, card and wall plates, China fans, work boxes, cabinets, writing desks, card, glove, collar and handkerchief boxes, Benares toys, lacquered boxes, glass door cupboards, show cases, round and writing tables, and chairs, looking glasses, gas fittings, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises.—

The materials of three houses, (two upper-storied, and one lower-storied) Nos. 8, 10, and 12, belonging to the Church of Dabul, and situated in Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, on the west side of the Church.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Vicar of the Church in Burrows Lane, or to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron, framed cottage pianoforte, by Emil Aschereberg, Dresden fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of P. Brenwald, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Saleman's establishment, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, Chubb's lock, iron safe on stand, mahogany begatelle table, with balls and cues, Singer's Sewing Machine, fish bowl with fish, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Robert Scott, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF ROLLED IRON GIRDERS AND T IRON.

On TUESDAY, the 5th May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Haines Road, Byculla, on the ground of Sewlal Motilal, 4 rolled iron girders, 33 feet long, 16 by 6.

419 pieces T Iron—60 pieces 13·3 and 359 pieces 12·4 weighing about 700 cwts.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWUR FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Mr. Muncherjee Dorabjee, Vakeel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 16th May, at 4 p.m.

The furnished bungalow on the Mahableshwar Hill and known as "Bonne Vue" (late Ravine Cottage) with about 6 acres and 7 goonthas of ground. It is situated in a central position and commands a splendid view of Saddle Hill and other points. It is a pucca-built bungalow, with corrugated iron roof, and has one drawing, one dining, one side and two bedrooms, with open veranda on 3 sides. The ground is held under a lease from Government on an annual rental of Rs. 17-12 or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 27, 1891.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 bales grey T. cloth.
3 cases colored muslin.
1 case white Drill.
8 cases white longcloth.
2 cases coloured cotton flannel.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Abdoolabjoy Myasaheb Tyebally.

S A
AMT A
129 2319—1 case marble papers.
M

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 27, 1891.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Millinery Shop, near Crawford Market, opposite the Gymnasium.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above said place a millinery shop, consisting of baby's frocks, shawls, caps, umbrellas, fans, coats, cloaks, neeties, collars, ribbons, caps, feathers and flowers, wool, silk piece, satin, chintz, doria, and many other articles of trade, also some pieces of furniture, consisting of show cases, almyras chair, table, clock, &c., &c., the property of Messrs V. SHAMJI and Co., disposing on receiving the agency of Sorab Woollen Mill.

Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, April 27, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, opposite the Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, all made to special order by Mr. Winbridge, very rich Doulton, Crown Derby, Majolica, Satsuma and Kaga table ornaments, very handsome table hanging and wall lamps by Osler and Co., rich Brussels and velvet carpets, one handsome strong English-built square-shape landau by R. Kesterton & Co, nearly new, 1 pair of handsome black Australian horses, both go in single and double harness, one handsome glass fronted miniature brougham, one handsome well bred dun snut waler horse, young, quiet and steady in harness, one grey waler mare, perfectly quiet in harness, &c., &c., the property of HORMUSJEE NUSSERVANJEE VAKEEL, Esq., proceeding to Hyderabad.

Property of H. W. Uloth, Esq.—
1 handsome strong Madras-built barouche in very good.
Property of another gentleman.—
1 neat strongly made miniature brougham, with glass sides in very good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished English-made household furniture, best electro-plate ware, very rich glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany semi grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a handsome Vienna made fireproof safe on stand, handsome five and three light hanging Venetian glass gas chandeliers, handsome rich large size real Cashmere carpets, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built victoria on Cee-spring by "Rogers & Co.," London, nearly new, a handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton, in very good order by Peter & Son, one handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature office brougham by E. Kesterton & Co., a pair of very handsome iron-grey Hungarian horses, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong iron grey Hungarian riding horse, goes also in single and double harness, sets of English double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of J. JANNI, Esq., Royal Swedish and Norwegian Consul.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, BURNT COTTON, WASTE PAPER, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 1st May at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, burnt cotton, waste paper, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE RIPON ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 9th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mohmedally Jafferjee, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or two upper-storied dwelling-houses of bungalows with houses, out houses, compounds, hereditaments and premises, built, erected and standing thereon situate, lying and being at or near the Mahaluxmi Station on the Byculla Flat, on the west side of Haines Road and on the east side of the Ripon Road, outside the Fort, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvi, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for foras freehold land under old No. 441, new No. c-13913, and new survey No. 2 A-3499, and in the books of the Municipality under street No. 236, and ward No. 4433, and street No. 294 to 301, and ward Nos. 4432 to 4437, containing by admeasurement 9134 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Haines road, aforesaid, on the west by the Ripon Road, aforesaid, on the north formerly by the land belonging to Tyebally Ebramjee, but now partly by the property of Dr. A. Bocarrow, and partly by the property of Ghatee Mallee, on the south by the ground belonging to the said Municipality of Bombay, and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM ROAD, MAHIM.

On MONDAY, the 4th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Ayab Alhana, the administrator of the estate and effects of Mamon Salley Mahomed Allana, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Memon Hajee Hubib Ahmed, the mortgagor, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, of which Sajoo Kussal is the Fazendar, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under old No. 22 and new street No. 290, and ward No. 5346, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Public Mahim Road, leading from Mahim Bazaar to Custom House, in the registration sub-district of the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Public Mahim Road, leading from Mahim Bazar to the Custom House, on the west and north by the part of the said Sajoo Kussal, on the south by the house of Ebrahim Saheb Tussattay, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Habib Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 343 of 1890.

Vishwanath Bapoo Joshi and the Oriental Loan Association, Limited.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Martund Bapoo Joshi .....Defendant.

Messrs. BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers, by and under the direction of Mr. A. C. Walker, Solicitor, and Mr. Ardeseer Framjee Oonwalla, Solicitor, the persons appointed to carry out the sale of the following immoveable property under the Decree made in the above suit on the 9th of December, 1890, will sell the same by Public Auction, on the premises in one Lot, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of May, 1891, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 35722 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52, 482, 483, new Nos. 3579, 4901, and 4789, and new Survey No. 1-374, with the messuge, tenements, buildings, out houses, wells and trees standing thereon, assessed under street Nos. 89, 89 A, and 89 B ward Nos. 723 (1) 729 (2) and 729 (3), situate on the north side of the public passage leading to Parel-Mahim Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Manoel Lourence Dias, on the west by the property formerly of Ramchunder Luxmonjee and others, but now of Harichandra Krishna Joshi and Allojee Patell, and partly by the Public Road, on the north partly by the property formerly of Hasoo Teopoo Thakoor and partly by the property formerly of the said Ramchunder Luxmonjee, but now partly by the property of Chunilal Maharaj, and partly by the property of Paul Kine D'Souza, and on the south by a public passage leading to the said Parel Mahim Road, and which said premises are now in the possession of the defendant Martund Bapoo Joshi and his tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the offices of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, and Messrs. Janardhan and Ardaseer, or from the Auctioneers.—Dated this 23rd day of April, 1891.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cliff," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, by Wimbridge, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a large pier glass, a handsome mahogany full sized slate billiard table by "Thurston" with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, a large collection of medical and other books, photographic apparatus, medical instruments, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built four-seated Barouche on Cee spring, by "Morgan and Co.," a pair of very handsome horses, both go in single and double harness, sets of double harness, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 27, 1891.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
Curtains, Floorkaries, Purdahs, &c., &c. Sold at a Bargain to make room for FRESH STOCK. Prices very moderate.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, OLD MATTRESSES, &c.

Under instructions from Colonel W. H. Haydon, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Store Yard, Upper Colaba, (opposite the St. John's Church), consisting old posts, plates, rafters, glazed, panelled and venetian-d shutters, frames and railings, bamboos, battens, tubs, pegs, iron tank, ropes, iron, brass, bamboo matting, tree cuttings, &c.

Also on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., at the Grand Arsenal, Fort, the old latrines for removal, and at 2 p.m. at the Executive Engineer, Military Works Store Yard, on the Esplanade, (opposite the Crawford Market), consisting old teak rallings, rafters, tiles, bamboos, earthen pipes, old wood, &c.

SALE OF THE INDIAN OIL MILL AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and of the Indian Oil Mill and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Voluntary Liquidation.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th April, 1891, at 4 p.m., at the Mill premises, Parel Road, close to the fire engine station, Chinchpukli, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Hormusjee Bezanjee Dantra, Esq., Liquidator, the aforesaid Mill in one lot.

All that the piece of leasehold lands, buildings, good will, boilers, engines, Machinery, plant, fixtures, implements, utensils and other the Mill premises, belonging to the said Indian Oil Mill and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Admission to view the premises, as also further particulars and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Office of the Liquidator No. 10 Medows Street, Fort, or at the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 10th day of May, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Peroshaw Framjee Battliwalla, the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and batty fields, grass land, together with the messuage or bungalow, outhouses, cookroom, stables, wells and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Peroz Baugh," situate at Bandora, in the taluka of Salsette, in the district of Thanna, containing by admeasurement 82, 194 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Bhundaree Koornaree and Antone Manoel de Monte and others, on the south by the property of Antone Manoel de Monte, and others, on the east by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and on the west partly by the road leading from Ghorebunder, and partly by the public road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mr. Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the mortgagee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th April 1891.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance dites not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$	100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$	7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$	68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000·00

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F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

NOTICES.

P. & O. COMPANY.

MR. I. M. SHIELDS has been APPOINTED to act as SUPERINTENDENT of this COMPANY, during my ABSENCE from Bombay.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th April, 1891.

BYCULLA CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 6 p.m., to sanction an arrangement provisionally made by the Committee with the Municipal Commissioner for giving up to the Municipality certain portions of the West and North sides of the Club compound for the construction of public roads. A plan showing the proposed roads is open to inspection at the Club and particulars of the arrangement can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

And also to consider a proposition from the Honorary Secretary of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath respecting a monthly donation to be given towards the maintenance of the Bath by the Byculla Club.

By order of the Committee,
W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

19th April, 1891.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, 4th and 5th May, 1891, for the PURPOSE of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. H. W. ULOTH, who has obtained six months' leave of absence.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the CHAMBER, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd April, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND with BONUS has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1890, at the rate of Eight Shillings and Nine Pence per share, and will be payable on or after the 27th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1891.

NOTICE.

DAVID WALLACE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to me, the Undersigned, as Attorney for by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 20th of January 1891, with effect throughout British India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any of the assets of, or being indebted to, or having claims or demands against or upon, the Estate of David Wallace, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, who died on the 5th of May 1889 are required to send to me at my residence at Umballa full particulars of such assets, debts, claims or demands on or before the 15th day of May 1891, in order that the same may be examined by me, and all claims and demands, if found correct, will be discharged.

Attested copies of Letters of Administration may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.

JAMES WALLACE,
District Engineer,
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, 10th April, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

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Khetwady, Bombay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDIN

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Colombia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Aston Hall (s), from Liverpool. On the 25th :—Kilwa (s), from Busreh ; Aska (s),from Karachi ; and Acme (s), from Genoa. Yesterday :—Lalpura (s), from Calcutta ; and Iser (s), from Barry.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Lizzie (s), Trieste, &c. ; Urbino (s), and Athabaska (s), Hull ; Stella (s), Port Said ; Asia (s), Liverpool, &c. ; Kt. Companion (s), Antwerp ; Oriental (s), London, &c. ; and Teheran (s), Hongkong. Yesterday :—Avoca (s), for Zanzibar.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 18th April, 1891, shows an aggregate increase of Rs. 2,11,008, in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 18th April, 1891, shows a decrease of Rs. 75,974, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 18th April, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 63,507, in receipts.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Aston Hall entered the dock on Friday and the s. s. Asia and s.s. Kt. Companion left it on Saturday.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 10th inst., terminated on Saturday, the 25th inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Blenheim and the s.s. Acme entered the dock on Saturday and the s.s. Stella and s.s. Trelawany left it on Friday and s.s. Urbino on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th April, 1891, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1890 of 23,850 maunds, and Rs. 31,068 in the earnings.

CHILD ROBBED.—Manajee Vithoba, residing at Pydownee, has reported to the police that on Friday evening, whilst his daughter was playing in the street some body stole from her gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 30.

THEFT.—Mr. Theodore Fratel, an engine-driver in theemploy of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, residing at Ferguson Road, reported to the police the theft of a watch, valued at Rs. 45, from the pocket of his coat, which was hanging on a nail in the front room, on the night of Thursday last.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, twelve cartmen and two victoria-drivers were prosecuted by Gopal Dadoo, the agent of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for working their animals that were either lame, emaciated, or suffering from tumours and sore necks. The prisoners, with the exception of one, pleaded guilty, and were fined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 each.

THE GHULAM AHMAD MUNSHI PRIZE.—The Ghulam Ahmad Prize, consisting of nine English books, presented by Khan Bahadur G. M. Munshi, and sons, was given to Mr. Mahomed Yasuf Khatkate for passing the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks in Persian, by Mr. Modak, Principal, Elphinstone High School,on Friday last, at the institution, after the Government prizes were distributed. Mr. Khatkhate also got a Goverament prize, and has already joined the Elphinstone College

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this afternoon, at 5-45 o'clock :—

March.....	The Military Exhibition .....Kappez.
Overture	Si J Etais Roi.....A. Adam.
Lancers....	La Fille De Madame Angot.....D' Albert.
Gavotte	Stephanie .....Czibulka.
Selection ...	Gondoliers. .....Sullivan.
Valse.....	La Gitnana .....Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PERFORMANCE AT THE RINK.—On Saturday night the Skating Rink was crowded, and amidst loud applause, Professor Simmons gave his wonderful performances, which, what they pleased, quite mystified the audience. Professor Simmons will only give his performances on to-night and on Tuesday. We have also been requested by the new management to state that they have already engaged the services of Professor Murtaza, the "Iron Man," who after giving a series of the most sensational performances, concludes on catching a 19-pounder shot fired from a steel cannon within 50 feet space. The first performance will take place on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR ROBBERY.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Moru Dadajee *alias* Govind Narayan, a reputed thief, was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, on three different charges of theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 150, the property of a woman, named Radhi, and two other complainants. It appeared that the accused, against whom four previous convictions were produced, committed several burglaries in the town, during the last two months without being detected by the police. Some days ago he stole several pots, valued at Rs. 30, from the woman Dhondi's house, and pledged the property with a Marwaree. On the 15th instant he was arrested by the police on suspicion with a portion of the stolen property in his possession. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

"TRUMPED-UP."—Luximon Suddoo, who has been twice previously convicted, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Nolan,before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of fourteen gunny bags, valued at Rs. 3-8. The property was identified and claimed by Veljee Hurjee, who deposed to the bags being piled on a verandah outside a godown, at Dongree Street, where they were missed on Thursday evening. The prisoner was arrested in the Masjid Bunder Street by a policeman on suspicion, who was successful in tracing the owner, and thus establishing the guilt of Luximon. The youthful delinquent denied the charge, which he said was a trumped-up one. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence adduced, and sent him to jail to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BITING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Hiscocks brought up on remand and charged Sukia Mahadu, a labourer, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having,on the morning of Monday, the 13th inst., assaulted his wife, and bit off her nose. It appeared that the couple had been married for twenty years, and had managed to live in unison for seven years. After that the accused deserted his wife, and went to Poona, where he settled. The wife went to Poona about a month ago, and succeeded in inducing her husband to accompany her to Bombay to her father's house. All seemed to go well till the morning in question, when the accused meeting his wife in the street, threw her down, knelt on her breast and bit off her nose. The man was arrested, while the injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is still under treatment. The accused pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COOLEE PEST AT THE MARKET.—Pandia Rama, a *coolee* boy, engaged at the Arthur Crawford Markets, was on Saturday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, a the Esplanade Police Courts, for behaving in a disorderly manner at the markets on the same morning. Ebrahim Noor Mahomed, a Municipal Market peon, appeared to prosecute, and deposed that the prisoner was following a lady about the markets persisting in offering his services when she did not want them. Witness ordered him to desist, and leave the place. That order the *coolee* ignored; and therefore his basket was taken from him, and placed in the chowkey. The accused was altercating with the peon, when a policeman interposed. Then Pandia went away, but shortly returned, and in a scuffle that ensued between himself and the witness the latter received several blows and was thrown down by the prisoner. Pandia complained to the Magistrate of having been struck on the back with a cane from which he bore a mark. Mr. Cooper in warning and discharging Pandia remarked that he ought to have left the market when he was spoken to, but the market peon had no right to take the basket away. If the boy refused to leave the market the peon ought to have called a sepoy and given him in charge for causing obstruction in a public place. The boy acted, no doubt, wrongly in altercating with the peon, and appeared to have been struck.

THE public of Madras may congratulate itself on having escaped the danger that has been threatening it during the past few weeks. The Government of India appears to have changed its mind about the sixth Judgeship of the Madras High Court, and has decided not to oppose in the slightest manner the temporary re-appointment of Mr. Justice Handley.

THE GREENHALGH-ELLIOT CASE.

THE VERDICT.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Farran continued the hearing of the case of Donald Greenhalgh *vs.* Major E. L. Elliot, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of Rs. 5,000, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum, from the 23rd September, 1890, and costs. The plaintiff is a jockey and trainer, residing at East Street, Poona ; and the defendant is a Major in her Majesty's Army, in command of the 1st Bombay Lancers, at present stationed at Deesa. Mr. Lang and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and and the Hon. Bayley, appeared for the defendant.

The examination-in-chief of Donald Greenhalgh was continued. He said : When Major Elliot gave me the cheque at the Club at Poona he did not tell me the date. He did not mention that it was dated the 18th.

Mr. Lang : Is there any truth in the suggestion that you did not ride Salambo to win ?—Greenhalgh. There is none.

Witness continuing said : I came to Bombay on the morning of the 1st September. I had not, to the best of my knowledge, communicated with my solicitors about withdrawing the suit against the stewards until I arrived in Bombay. I went on the 2nd to the Byculla Club to see the defendant, Major Elliot, and there I saw him. I told Major Elliot that I had given instructions to my solicitors to withdraw the suit. He then drafted a letter for me to write to Dr. Gaye. I asked him to do this. I subsequently telegraphed to Major Elliot that I had withdrawn the suit on his terms, but would not pay costs if asked by the stewards. I got a reply to this, and afterwards instructed my solicitors to pay the costs. I had given these instructions before I received Major Elliot's letter, which followed the telegram. I received a letter on the 4th September, in which it was said in a postscript, that no one knew about the guarantee except Major Elliot and myself. I understood the word "guarantee" to refer to the return of my license and not to the cheque which Major Elliot had given me. Before the races commenced on the 18th September at Poona, I saw Major Elliot on the 16th. He sent for me. He asked me to return his cheque, and I said "certainly not." I have withdrawn the suit, and the cheque is mine. He said he would stop the cheque. I saw Major Elliot again on the morning of the 21st, on the race-course, and he asked me again for the cheque and I replied. "It had gone to Bombay."

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham.—Salambo started favourite ?—She did.

I think the betting was 3 to 1 ?—I don't know.

The odds were in her favour ?—I did not look.

You say you rode her to win. Did you ride her to the end to win or did you find she could not go and give up at once ?—I rode to win till the last furlong.

Captain Hanwell came up to look at her at the end of the race ?—She was very much distressed when he saw her.

You say you were not examined by the stewards ; but were any questions put to you ?—Yes.

Questions about the race ?—No.

That was the same evening. Were you not asked what your orders were ?—Yes.

And you answered them ?—Yes.

Were you not asked what you did ?—Yes.

Were you not asked in what condition the mare was ?—Yes.

And you were also asked what you were beaten by ?—No.

But did you not give the answer. "I was beaten bad ?—No. I never said so. They could see it for themselves.

And were you not asked whether you yourself were quite fit and well ?—Yes.

And you said you were not examined ?—Yes ; but I will explain that this was before my license was revoked. I was called up, and the stewards asked me if the mare was well ; and I said the mare was not well. I was asked if I was well, and I replied that I was. My orders were to get away to the post and stay there. I said I got away well, but the mare was beaten all the way. I was not accused of pulling the mare, but if I had been I should have had her examined by a veterinary surgeon. I called no witnesses on my behalf ; therefore I say I never had a chance.

You knew what the object of these questions was ?—I had no idea.

You said you gave the names of the witnesses you wished to call ?—The morning the notice was on the board. After it was posted.

To whom did you give the names ?—I sent them to the honorary secretary.

What names did you send ?—Captain Ross, Oomer, jockey, C. B. Mahomed, Dr. Anderson, T. Kendal, jockey, and Clark, the trainer.

Are you aware that Captain Ross had already been examined ?—No, I was aware of nothing.

Are you aware that I have his statement taken down and made at that time ?—He told me he was not.

Was C. B. Mahomed riding in that race ?—Yes, S. Koochickshah's mare.

Are you aware that he was examined also ?—I was not.

Kendal was not riding in the race ?—He was not.

Captin Hanwell trained the mare himself ?—The last two or three days he did not.

Before you saw Major Elliot at Poona you had called on Dr. Gaye ?—Some time before.

Had you not asked Dr. Gaye to intercede for you with the stewards ?—Yes.

That was before the suit was filed ?—I cannot swear to that.

Did not Dr. Gaye say that so long as there were threats of a suit they would do nothing ?—He said they would do nothing unless I threw myself on the mercy of the stewards and withdrew unconditionally.

Did you not say you would telegraph to your solicitors on the subject ?—I did.

And did you subsequently show him a copy of their telegram ? -Yes.

At your interview with Major Elliot, you told him you were out of pocket five or six thousand rupees ?—Yes.

How did you make that out ?—I missed Bombay meeting after the first day ; also Burma and Rangoon. I missed Umballa and Meerut : also Lucknow and Bangalore meetings.

Have you ever been to Burma or Rangoon ?—Yes, in 1886 or 1887.

Were Meerut and Umballa after Bombay ?—Yes, the mare went up to Meerut.

Had you been at Umballa or Meerut,the year before—Not for two years.

How much do you put each meeting at ?—I would go to Meerut and Umballa unengaged, but would make a few hundred rupees. Three or four hundred at each meeting.

Your costs. Had you paid anything ?—Yes, about Rs. 1,000.

Did you pay that yourself or some one for you ?—I paid it out of my own pocket.

Have you the receipts ? —Not with me.

After certain conversation, Major Elliot gave you a cheque ?—Yes.

Were not your average earnings during the racing months something under Rs. 1,000 each year ?—No.

Do not you get Rs. 50 if you lose the race and Rs. 100 if you win ?—Yes.

In 1888 did you not ride 15 losers and one winner in the six months, March to August ?—Those are the slack months in which I do little.

Is that right ?—It is because there is nothing doing.

In 1889, you rode 18 lossers and 2 winners ?—Yes, during the same time. I should like to see the other months.

What did you return your income-tax as in those years ?—I could not swear.

Major Elliot gave you a cheque and you did not see the date ?—I did not.

How long before you ascertained the date ?—I saw it the same day.

Did you consider when you got the cheque that you were at liberty to cheque it at once ?—No, not till I had withdrawn the suit.

Was there not also the term that you should withdraw unconditionaly ?—No.

You had been told before by Dr. Gaye that it must be unconditionally ?—I cannot say.

And yet you telegraphed to your solicitors ?—Yes, but I am not certain what I said in the telegram.

What answer did you get ?—I have not got it. My solicitors have it.

Mr. Latham called for the telegrams to be put in.

You considered that you were to cash the cheque at any time ?—Yes.

His Lordship : Did you see Dr. Gaye more than once ?—No.

Mr. Latham : That is, you might have withdrawn the suit six months after and then got the cheque cashed ?—When I went out of the room I was under the impression that when I withdrew the case I could get the cheque cashed.

Time had nothing whatever to do with it ?—Time was never mentioned. I supposed nothing.

You said you were just leaving the room when Capt. Finley came in?—Except saying "good morning" to him I had no conversation whatever with him.

Did not Major Elliot leave the room when you and Captain Finley were together ?—No.

You will swear that ?—Yes.

Did not Major Elliot say when you left the room, "You undertake to withdraw. When you get your license you return me this" ?—No.

Was nothing said about the return of the license at the time you left the room after Captain Finley had come in ?—Certainly not.

Nothing said that persons hearing could have understood ?—There was no one to hear. All that Captain Finley could have heard was "good morning."

During this interview was not reference made of Major Elliott's return to Deesa ?—No.

Was it not said that the withdrawal of the suit must be by that time ?—No.

You see in the letter you received before you left Poona that there was a reference made. Was that not in continuation of what was said in the room ?—No.

You saw Major Elliott at the station and made no reference to this letter ?—No.

You came to Bombay and saw your solicitors ?—Yes.

When you read the letter you understood that was the time you had to withdraw the suit ?—No, I thought it fixed the time for my license being returned.

You supposed getting the suit unconditionally withdrawn was a reason for his getting the license back ?—I do not know anything about the unconditional withdrawal. I know I had to withdraw the suit.

Did you really suppose that because he would not take steps to get your license back, he would give you Rs. 5,000 ?—I did not suppose the money was coming from Major Elliott at the time. I supposed I was to have the money.

Whose money did you suppose it was ?—I am not prepared to swear to it, but I supposed it belonged to some of the stewards.

In spite of your interview with Dr. Gaye, you supposed that ?—Yes.

Had any of the stewards said anything to you to lead you to suppose it was their money ?—No.

When you saw Major Eillott, did you ever ask him why the cheque was postdated ?—No.

I suppose it struck you, the 18th September, the date on the cheque, was the first day of the races ?—I did not notice it.

Before the 18th September did you ever apply to the stewards for your license ?—I could not say that. Major Elliott guaranteed to give it to me. I did not go to them on the 17th.

Eventually the license was sent to you by a peon ?—Yes.

This license is the same as the former license ?—Yes.

You do not pay anything for it ?—No.

You got the license between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. ?—Yes.

Where were you at the time ?—At my bungalow in East Street.

Did you not receive it in the morning ?—No.

Were you at home when you received it ?—Yes.

The racing began at 4 p.m. ?—Yes,

I believe you were very much annoyed at having to pay the stewards' costs as well as your own ?—Yes.

Was that Rs. 5,000 not given to you to cover the costs ?—Only my own costs.

Why did you not ask Major Elliot for a further sum to pay the whole costs ?—I thought I was already sufficiently out of pocket.

That is not an answer ?—I did not ask him for a further sum, as he was looking after my interest with the stewards.

Why did you not ask for a further sum ?—Because he was endeavouring to help me.

Why did you not cash the cheque when it was due ?—Because I was in no great hurry for the money.

His Lordship : Do you often endorse cheques ?—Yes, I often do so.

Mr. Latham : When did you endorse the cheque ?—On the 19th or 20th.

Had you asked Dr. Gaye for any money at your interview in June or July ?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Sanders-Slater : You have told Mr. Latham that questions were put to you after the race. How many persons put questions to you ?—Only two, but there were others present.

Besides the questions put to you then, were any put to you by the stewards at a meeting ?—None.

How soon after the race did these two stewards question you ?—After the last race.

You say the questions were not about the race. What do you mean by that ?—I did not know what I was there for.

After that occasion did you ever receive any summons to attend before the stewards ?—No.

When did you first know your license was in danger of revocation ?—On the morning of the 24th, when it was on the board.

That was the first intimation ?—Yes.

Did you ever receive any notice that the stewards would be prepared to hear the witnesses on your behalf ?—None whatever.

You say if you had had notice you would have called a veterinary surgeon. For what reason ?—To examine the mare.

What was the position of Salambo throughout the race.—I was on the inside.

You had an interview with Dr. Gaye. Do you know if there was any race meeting coming off about that time ?—There was one ; I wanted to get away to it at Bangalore.

You go to Meerut and Umballa unengaged. Is it the custom to do so ?—Sometimes I am engaged beforehand and sometimes not.

Have you receipts for advances you have made in the Turf Club case ?—I have not got them with me.

What did they amount to up to the time you had the interview with Major Elliot ?—About Rs. 1,000.

My learned friend said your earnings from February to September were Rs. 850. Was that your average half-yearly earnings ?—No.

Did you consider you had suffered any loss besides the costs and the money you had not earned ?—Yes, I had to look after myself and keep a house.

Do you earn money except in riding horses in races ?—Yes, by training.

Was your training interfered with by the revocation of your license ?—Yes.

In what way ?—Because I am not allowed to near any racing stable.

If you were training a horse for a race when your license was revoked, and did not give up the training, what would happen ?—The horse would be disqualified.

With regard to the date upon the cheque. When you saw it was postdated, you said you did not say anything to Major Elliot. What did you intend to do with the cheque ?—I waited until the 18th, as I did not know if he would have had the money to meet it before that date.

Had the date anything to do with the agreement between you and Major Elliott ?—The date was not mentioned.

Did Major Elliot inform you, when he gave you the cheque, when he was going to Deesa ?—No.

Did you in any way, after the receipt of the letter of September 1st, agree to withdraw the suit ?—No.

How soon after the interview did you communicate with your solicitors ?—On the 1st or 2nd September, when I instructed them to withdraw the suit.

Did you lose any time before giving those instructions ?—No.

You say you cannot remember if you made any application to the stewards to return your license ? Did you write the letter copied from the pencil draft to Dr. Gaye ?—Yes, and sent it.

And that was an application to give you your license back ?—Yes.

Did you make an advance on the 25th April 1890 of Rs. 500, and on the 13th August a further advance of Rs. 500, and on November 14th, a further amount of Rs. 500 ?—Yes.

You say you did not ask Major Elliot for a further sum for the costs, as he wired he would help you with the stewards. Was the telegram you received from him the one referred to ?—Yes.

Mr. Slater said that was his case.

Mr. Latham in addressing the court on behalf of his client, said the case as it stood was one of evidence. There was a direct conflict of evidence on both sides, upon which his lordship has to decide the points at issue, the learned counsel asking him to dispel from his mind the fact that Major Elliott was in a much higher social position than the plaintiff. There had been two perfectly distinct witnesses examined on the defendant's side, while the plaintiff's case simply rested on his own unsupported testimony, but while in such matters it did not do to rely solely on a count of heads, yet the Advocate General thought that there was more probability in the defendant's statement being true than the story as put forward by Greenhalgh being credited, for after looking at the two opposite statements his lordship could not perhaps come to any other conclusion than that there had been either a lapse of memory or else a direct attempt to give false testimony on one side or the other. Referring to the subject of the conversation between the plaintiff and Major Elliot at the club in Poona, regarding which Captain Tinley had given evidence, Mr. Latham said he always accepted evidence regarding such conversation with the greatest caution, but thought that in the present instance the court would agree with him in believing that Captain Tinley had given a correct account of what had taken place, and would not credit the statement of Greenhalgh, which was to the effect that he had not exchanged a word with the captain on the occasion of the interview with the defendant. It seemed improbable, the learned counsel contended, that Major Elliot would have been willing to give Rs. 5,000 out of his pocket unless the jockey had promised to withdraw the suit, and being at the same time influenced by generous and kindly feeling towards Greenhalgh, against which there was only the suspicion of the latter that the money had come out of the hands of the stewards. As there was no contract regarding the return of the license, Mr. Latham contended that Greenhalgh had suffered no injury or sustained any damage by the revocation of the document ; and as regarded the statement that his character had been defamed by the notice being posted on the Poona racecourse, it would not stand ground, as the matter in question was one that the stewards were competent to decide, as it was clear that questions had been put to the plaintiff as to the running of the mare. It was noticeable that Greenhalgh had hesitated a long time before filing the suit against the stewards, and that he was willing to withdraw it before the interview with Major Elliot, while it had also been proved that his only explanation in regard to the manner in which he had delayed the presentation of the cheque was that he thought at the time the defendant was not in funds. Ridiculing that statement, the learned counsel said that his client had faithfully completed his part of the contract by getting the stewards to return plaintiff's license, which had been sent to him before the race commenced. Mr. Latham also asked if it was likely that Greenhalgh would have consented to have been so much out of pocket if he had a good case against the stewards ; so that, putting all the circumstances of the case together, he asked his Lordship to hold that the plaintiff had not made out his case.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, said : The suit was brought under a cheque signed by the defendant, dated the 18th Septembyr 1890. It is admitted by both sides that it was not given on that date, but about the 31st August, and that it was not given in payment of any debt or obligation, and no presumption arises as to the conditions under which it was given. The story told by the plaintiff and that told by the defendant must be weighed in carefully balanced scales and without any presumption on either side. The circumstances that had occurred previous to the 13th August are not disputed. The plaintiff is a jockey and trainer licensed by the W. I. T. Club. He rode the mare Salambo at the Bombay races, which are held under the auspices of that club, in February of last year. The mare came in third, having been previously a favourite, and the question arose as to the fairness of the riding of the plaintiff ; certain witnesses alleging that she had not been ridden to win. The defendant, Major Elliot, saw the race, and after the race expressed his opinion that the plaintiff had not done his best. The circumstances of the race were brought before the stewards, with the result that the license of the plaintiff was cancelled and a notice to that effect was put up on the notice-board, the stewards setting out in that decision the reasons why the license had been cancelled. Soon after this the plaintiff received a telegram that the mare had fallen ill at Meerut, and subsequently another telegram came to his hand stating hat the mare had died on the 24th March. On receiving the latter telegram the plaintiff seems to have again made an attempt to induce the steward to alter their former decision, but to no effect. He then put the matter in the hands of his solicitors and began to file a suit against three of the stewards on the 3rd July. Major Elliot was then commanding his regiment at Deesa, but he afterwards came down to Poona to be present at the Assault-at-arms, which ended on Saturday, the 31st August. While he was at Poona he seems to have interested himself in the case of the plaintiff and saw certain of the stewards, and ascertained that their opinion was to the effect that if the plaintiff was to unconditionally withdraw his suit, his license would be restored to him. Having satisfied himself as to what were the views of the stewards, Major Elliot sent for the plaintiff on the last day of the Assault-at-arms, and on that day gave the cheque to him. The plaintiff and defendant both give entirely contradictory accounts as to the circumstances under which the cheque was given. The plaintiff says the cheque was given to him by Major Elliot as a present to induce him to withdraw from the suit, and that in consideration of his doing so he was to be at liberty to cash the cheque, adding that no other stipulation or communication took place, the defendant having promised to return the license before the Poona race meeting, which commenced on the 18th September. The defendant on the other hand says these were not the circumstances under which the cheque was given, but that he had informed Greenhalgh that he would do his best to get his license back, and that he was perfectly certain if the plaintiff was to withdraw his suit unconditionally he would get his license back, but that the plaintiff being afraid to trust to his word, Major Elliot gave him the cheque on the understanding that if he withdrew unconditionally and his license was not restored to him before the 18th, he would be at liberty to cash the cheque. These are the two different accounts given by the parties. Now, departing somewhat from the usual course, I think it is desirable to consider as to the probabilities of the two respective stories. On behalf of the plaintiff it has been urged that it would be absurd to believe that he would have withdrawn his suit for no further benefit than that of receiving back his license. A suit had been filed to recover the sum of Rs. 50,000. But of course if the plaintiff had expected that there was some certainty of his recovering that amount, it would be somewhat strange that he should withdraw it upon receiving no further benefit than the return of his license. I think one ought to put oneself as nearly as possible in the plaintiff's position to see the strength of this argument, and to see if the suit was filed as a *bona fide* suit for the recovery of the money or if it was merely a means to induce the stewards to restore his license. From what I have seen of the case I have come to the conclusion that the circumstances point to the fact that the proceedings were instituted for the latter purpose. Before that suit was called on there was an interview between the plaintiff and Dr. Gaye, in which Greenhalgh told the latter that if his license was restored to him he would abandon all legal proceedings. After this conversation a telegram was sent by the plaintiff to his solicitors in Bombay, so that it seems to me the plaintiff consented to withdraw the suit on the above terms ; but independent of this telegram, it was shown that in a suit of this kind, in which the issue was very uncertain, it is clear that a young man like the plaintiff felt he would be absolutely ruined, so far as his career in India is concerned, and so agreed to the terms. There is also considerable improbability in the allegation that the defendant made a present of the cheque to the plaintiff merely on condition that he withdrew the suit in which Major Elliot was in no way interested. He was not one of the judges by whom the plaintiff's license had been withdrawn, and had no interest, so far as I can see, direct or indirect, with reference to the suit, and judging from the motives, it was out of all human probability that the defendant would have made a present of Rs. 5,000 to the plaintiff on the above considerations. It therefore seems to me that we start in this case with a great improbability ; but of course that improbability would be negatived altogether if the plaintiff was in a position to prove that the defendant in making the proposition was not acting on his own behalf, but on that of others. As regards that, I am satisfied that Major Elliot was acting entirely on his own part and was not in any way representing the stewards, there being no evidence to show that there was anything between him and the stewards, and moreover we have his oath that the stewards were absolutely unacquainted with the matter. Of course one must naturally give weight to that oath and must bear in mind that if Major Elliot had told an untruth in the witness box it would be perfectly well known to the stewards that he had perjured himself. It is not likely that any gentleman in Major Elliot's position would tell an untruth, and, therefore, I think it can be safely taken as an established fact that the defendant was only acting on his own behalf. That being so, we start with the consideration of the evidence in the case, and in turning to the consideration of the facts I find that after the cheque was given, Major Elliot came to Bombay, the plaintiff following him, and on Monday gave his solicitors instructions to withdraw the suit, but gave them no instructions as to the payment of costs. It seems to me that it is probable that the plaintiff is correct when he says that it did not occur to him at the time that he had to pay the defendant's costs, the words "unconditional withdrawal" hardly conveying that to his mind. After the plaintiff had given instructions to his solicitors, the defendant, who had gone to Deesa on the 4th, received this telegram :—"Have withdrawn on your conditions, stewards want costs, I wont give ;" to which the defendant replied :—"Unconditional withdrawal of course includes costs ; accept at once, will endeavour to help you with stewards afterwards. Costs not heavy yet." The same day Major Elliott wrote a letter to Greenhalgh, telling him to settle the matter and that he would help him with the stewards. Now, the writer of the letter, it seems to me when he spoke of the guarantee, could not have been referring to his cheque, but whether the plaintiff understood it in that light entirely depended upon what took place at the interview on the 30th August. This, however, was put beyond doubt by the fact that on the same day the defendants wrote to the bank stopping the cheque. That letter was peculiarly worded, and it was difficult to know what the writer had in his mind unless it was read in connection with the other letter which I have alluded to. On the 7th the plaintiff wrote to the defendant stating that he had acted up to the agreement and that he was not aware he would have to pay costs. That letter also seems to me to somewhat support the defendant's case that he had provided Rs. 5,000 to pay the expenses, which at the time only amounted to some Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 ; Major Elliot pointing out to the plaintiff in a subsequent letter that he had better pay the costs and so get his license returned, as in the meantime he was losing money by not being allowed to ride. Now, in that letter the writer points to the riding of the plaintiff as the funds out of which the costs were to be paid, and it appears to me he did so as he at the time contemplated that they were to be paid out of the Rs. 5,000. The suit having been withdrawn, the defendant went to Poona for the race and was there on the 16th or 17th, and oral evidence has been given with reference to the meetings at that place, but the evidence on either side differed materially as to what passed. The plaintiff on the 24th September, writing to Major Elliot, stated that the cheque which he said had been given as a present, had been stopped. That was the first letter in which the plaintiff had set out his present case,and there is, so far as I can see, no document prior to that date. That letter reached Major Elliot on the 26th or 27th, and was followed by a long letter in which the plaintiff set forth his case as it appeared in the plaint. From a perusal of the several exhibits it seems to me that the inference to be drawn from them supports the case of the defendant, as I cannot find a passage in any of those letters which supports the plaintiff's case. As regards the oral evidence given, the plaintiff has given his account of the transaction, which differs from that given by Major Elliot, who has been cross-examined in the witness-box, and I cannot see anything, after weighing the statements on both sides, in it to doubt, while that of Captain Tinley is directly opposed to the plaintiff. Captain Tinley so far as I can see, is a disinterested witness, and it is therefore difficult for me to believe that a gentleman in his position would come forward and depose to things which were not correct. As I consider these two gentlemen, who belong to the same regiment, have spoken the truth, I accept their statements as against that of the plaintiff, who under all the circumstances appears to me to have failed to make out his case. I dismiss the suit with costs, but in doing so there are some points I have to refer to in reference to the argument that Major Elliott had not performed his part of the contract by not getting the plaintiff's license returned by the 18th. There are three answers to the argument. Firstly, I accept Major Elliot's version of the conversation, for I do not see why I should not do so in regard to that portion where he states that the condition was the unconditional withdrawal which was to have been made before he left for Deesa, which was borne out by his letter. Secondly, it appears to me that the plaintiff's telegram to him to the effect that he (plaintiff) would not pay the costs was a refusal on his part to complete the contract ; and, thirdly, I think Major Elliot has fulfilled his part of the agreement, as he did get back the license before the Poona race meeting, the resolution of the stewards being passed on the 17th, so that Greenhalgh should get back hislicense, which he had then only to ask for, but which, failing to do, it was sent to him before the races commenced.

His Lordship then made the order of dismissal, directing the plaintiff to pay the costs of the suit.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain R Jones, cleared on Saturday last for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Aska, 181 tons, Captain J Kennedy, will sail to-day for Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain J R Gavin, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast port, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Capt. J. Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 2nd April, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Aska, Captain J Kennedy, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 157 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Mecca 936 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Calcutta via coast parts, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Aston Hall 2,226 tons, Captain S Fowler, arrived in harbour on Friday last, from Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE steam-ship Acme, 1,398 tons, Captain John Marshall, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Genoa via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karchi via Kattiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut St G Jones, Surgn Major Briggs, and 68 deck.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Avoca, 904 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Nurman, Mr Mahomed Salay, Mr Alley Ebram, Mr Abdoola and 100 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain W Major, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 34 chests opium, and the following passengers :—Mr Matoxes, Major and Mrs Douglas and child, Lieuts Marshall and Swift, Mr and Mrs Speechly and 3 children, Mr N B Framjee, Sub-conductor, and Mrs Young and 3 children, Miss Brown, Miss Smith, 1 native officer, 3 rank and file of Belooch Regt, and 78 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Purulia, 993 tons Captain T E Gillett, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr O Connell, Miss Munn, Mr Adwani, Captain Choppy, Surgeon-Major Briggs, Shaik Masid, Shaik Abdoola, Miss Bigex, Mr T J Walker, Mr G P Lenox Cunningham, Mr D H Gibson, Brig-Surgn Hughes, Mr Jocobbin Husson, Mr Hajee Moola Mahomed, Mr Mumbaruck, Mr Eazig, Mr and Mrs Jamsetjee Pestonjee, Mr Jossum, Mr M Abdoola, and 65 deck.

THE MackIvor Line steam-ship Etolia, 2,113 tons, tons, Captain W. Gill, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Glen, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Tate and child, Col MacRae, Mrs. McRae and child, Col and Mrs Wolsley and child, Mrs. Fox and 3 children, Mrs. Cumming and 3 children, Miss Hurst, Mrs. Bashford, Mr. Denton, Mr. Brok, Mrs. Cragie-Halkett and 2 children, Col Jennings, Mrs. Jemings, Mrs. Vallantine, Master Morgan, Lt Ryder, Captain Alexander, Captain and Mrs. Hewett and 2 infants, Miss Brownlow, and Mr. Monoham.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. Co's. steam-ship Teheran, 1,684 tons, Captain E. H. Hall, sailed on Saturday last for Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Aston Hall (s)	Fowler	Liverpool, March 24.
25	Kilwa (s)	Major	Busreh, April 12.
	Aska (s)	Kennedy	Karachi, April 22.
	Acme (s)	Marshall	Genoa, April 4.
26	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, April 2.
	Iser (s)	Burgogne	Barry, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Lizzie (s)	Durkie	Trieste, &c.
	Urbino (s)	Kerr	Hull.
	Stella (s)	Patridge	Port Said.
	Asia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, &c.
	Kt. Companion(s)	Durant	Antwerp.
	Oriental (s)	Stewart	London, &c.
	Athabasca (s)	Jones	Hull.
	Teheran (s)	Hall	Hongkong.
26	Avoca (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Etolia, Gill, for Antwerp.
" Purulia, Gillett, for Persian Gulf.
" Aska, Kennedy, for Tuticorin and Colombo.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Acme for Liverpool and Havre.
" Blenheim for Port Said.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

WEDNESDAY'S quotation of 95⅞ ruled again yesterday for Consols in London ; and the market rates of discount were the same as on Thursday. Indian Sterling Loan was also unchanged at 106½. An advance of ⅛d. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 44d. per oz. ; and Rupee Securities, following suit, took a strong upward turn, and became 15-16 per cent. higher in Fours, and 1⅛ per cent. in 4½ per cents. at £74 9-16 and 76⅞, respectively ; while in New York, the metal moved up ⅜ cents., say to 97 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. The Indian Council made extra allotments of Bills on the three Presidencies yesterday, aggregating 26 lakhs, of which Bombay took 14¾ lakhs, Calcutta 8½ lakhs, and Madras 3 lakhs. The rates obtained ranged from 1s. 4 13-16d. to 1s. 4⅝d., the higher price thus showing an advance of ⅛d. above that of the weekly allotments on Wednesday. The exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, however, remained at 1s. 4 9-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to Bombay (wired on Thursday) were £90,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 94⅜. Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·27½.

To-day's telegrams advise a further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Silver in London at 44⅛d. ; and of ⅜ cents in New York, at 97⅜ cents, with Exchange unaltered.

Quotations for General Produce come unaltered. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,260,000 quarters, showing a decrease of 10,000 quarters since the previous Friday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, and Surats and Arrivals quiet. Thursday's recovery of 1-16d. in the price of spot Mid.-American, at 4 3d. per lb. was maintained ; and Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, 4 11-16d. being quoted for April deliveries, and 4 29-32d. for August-September. In East Indian Cotton the only changes were in Good Westerns and Tinnys and Fair Coconadas, which were 1-16d. lower, and in Fully Good Fair Tinnys, which declined ⅛d. per lb. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The Manchester Market was steady. This afternoon, the Liverpool Spot Market closed quiet, both generally and for Surats, and Arrivals quiet but steady, with prices unchanged. The total Sales aggregated 6,000 bales, of which 400 were East Indians. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales.

Business in Liverpool continues at the same moderate scale, the Sales for the week having been 1,000 bales more than for the previous six days, at 42,000 bales ; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales less, at 59,000 bales. The week's Imports were 17,000 bales less, at 48,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 14,000 bales ; but it was still 67,000 bales more than at this time last year, and 291,000 bales in excess of the figures for 1889. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales heavier, at 116,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 30,000 bales during the week, but of Surats there were 19,000 bales more in sight ; and the figures which we give below now show an increase in the total Visible Supply of 694,000 bales, compared with last year, and of 881,000 bales as against 1889 ; those for East Indian Cotton disclosing a decrease of 102,000 bales, and an increase of 52,000 bales, as against the same years, respectively. Prices generally were 1-16d. lower than on the previous Friday ; and the quotation for spot Mid.-American yesterday was 1 11-16d. higher than at the same time last year, and 1¼d. above that ruling in 1889.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York was unaltered yesterday, at 8¼ cents. ; but July Futures were 4 points lower, at 8·79 cents. The Receipts at the United States Ports were 9,000 bales, making the week's total more than three times as heavy as that for the corresponding week last year, and very much greater than that in 1889 ; the excess in the Receipts this season compared with those for last year, and the year before being now 853,000 bales, and 1,120,000 bales, respectively. There was no change in the spot price to-day ; but Futures for July were 2 points lower, at 8·77 cents. The Receipts were 8,000 bales, going against 2,300 bales on the same day last year, and 2,500 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	65,000	20,000	37,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	60,000	28,000	55,000
" " Continent	31,000	24,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,498,000	5,645,000	5,378,000
" Exports to U. K. do.	2,889,000	2,603,000	2,513,000
" " to Continent do.	2,257,000	1,939,000	1,763,000
" Stock in the Ports	527,000	264,000	437,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,220,000	2,325,810	2,339,410
" " Surats	562,000	663,760	509,910
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,180,000	1,111,140	880,120
" London	20,000	12,000	12,000
American afloat	150,000	45,000	87,000
East Indian "	30,000	101,000	119,000
Total	1,380,000	1,269,140	1,077,120
Price of Mid.-Americans	4⅜d.	6 7-16d.	6d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	4 11-16d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	15-16d.	1⅞d.	1 3-8d.

Our local Cotton Market has been very quiet to-day, and the small business which has been reported has been entirely on account of the Mills, which have taken 1,400 bales, consisting of 400 bales of Sheagaum, at Rs. 135 ; 300 Bengals, at Rs. 143-8 ; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 135 ; 100 bales each of Julgaum, at Rs 148 ; Indore, at Rs. 145 ; Karanja, at Rs. 161½ ; and Compta, at Rs. 165 ; and 50 bales each of Mowa, at Rs. 176, and Dharwar, at Rs. 165 per candy. Prices of Dhollera have been advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy ; but otherwise rates are unchanged.

WHEAT.—With the improvement in Exchange the exports demand for this article at the lately enhanced rates has almost ceased, and only a small business has transpired to-day, but the tone of the market is steady, and previous prices are quoted for all descriptions.

SEEDS also are steady at last quotations ; but only a moderate business has been done to-day in this market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,313 bales.
Wheat	102,437 cwts.
Linseed	39,740 "
Rapeseed	14,387 "
Gingelly	3,208 "
Poppyseed	2,954 "
Groundnuts	12,108 "
Castor-seed	2,870 "

FREIGHTS are lower, but there is more business doing at the reduced rates.

EXCHANGE has been firm to-day at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on yesterday's closing rates, and a few Merchants' Bills have been placed at 1s. 5⅛d. for three months' sight Credits, for April-May delivery ; but the usual Saturday quiet has prevailed. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 ⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Francs do.	1·80½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in response to the improvement on the other side, and in expectation (since realized) of a further advance in the ruling metal, has been active and firm in tone, and a further advance of ⅛ per cent. has taken place in Fours, closing quotations having been 106 for Cash, 105 15-16 for next week's settlement, and 105⅜ for the 1st June account, with buyers for Money at the end.

SHARES have been quiet generally, and Cotton Mill Scrip rather neglected ; but quotations show little change on any line.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 25.

10 p.m.	79·2

SUNDAY, APRIL 26.

6 a.m.	76·9
10 a.m.	83·8
2 p.m.	86·0
4 p.m.	85·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYAN—April 21, at "Craigs Court" Simla, the wife of Walter Bryan, of a daughter.
CLARKE—April 17, at Cawnpore, the wife of W Marley Clarke, Deputy Collector, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PENN-SIMKINS—CLIFT—April 22, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev R P Burnett, MA, Chaplain, George Penn-Simkins, son of the late Abel Penn-Simkins, Asst Commissary-General, Bengal, and Grandson of the late Captain T M Simkins, of H M 49th Foot and of Co Cork, Ireland, to Katherine Emily, eldest daughter of H W Clift, Executive Engineer, State Railways (D P W).
PIERSON—BAKER—April 16, at Lahore, Fred, Geo Anderson Pierson, to Winnifred Alice Baker.
TICKELL—FRANCES—April 20, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Charles Tickell, Under-Secretary to Government Punjab, Irrigation Branch, son of the ate General Richard Tickell, CB, to Alice Esther, daughter of the late Charles Wordley Francis, of Southchurch, Essex.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—April 18, at Delhi, John, the beloved son of Captain W A Armstrong (Retired List), aged 21 years and 7 months.
COCHRAN—April 22, at Madras, Jessie Gordon, the dearly loved daughter of Robert Lyle and Mary Cochran, aged 10 months and 4 days.
JARRETT—April 11, at Saugor, Colonel H C T Jarrett, VC BSC, aged 54 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1891.

THE *Pioneer* is, we believe, premature in announcing that the Hyderabad Government have issued an order sanctioning the introduction of the new settlement rates in certain talukas of the Telingana country. A scheme of that nature is, however, under the Minister's consideration, and in all probability it will be adopted and put into execution without delay. The subject is too technical to claim, except in its general outlines, the interest of the public at large, and it is only as a reform which will ultimately have a direct and important bearing upon the well being of some millions of the Nizam's subjects that we bring it under notice. The Mahratwari portion of the Nizam's Dominions, as is well known, has for some years been under settlement, in accordance, generally speaking, with the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Code. It is the richest part of the Hyderabad country, and its agriculture being nearly all dependent upon natural irrigation, the Bombay-dry crop system of assessment is applied there without inconvenience. The Telingana portion of the country comprises about half the talukas in the Dominions, and until Mr. Dunlop, the Settlement Commissioner, two years ago, reported upon two talookas in the Meduk and Indore districts the Telingana province had not been regularly dealt with by the Settlement Department. Telingana, it should be explained, is essentially the land of tanks, many of them modern and in constant use, others the ruined remains of great irrigational structures, the work of the earlier rulers of the country. The newly-formed Irrigation Department has already found abundant opportunity for applying its resources there ; it will find and use others as time goes on. But to introduce costly irrigational works into a country where the revenue is collected upon an uncertain basis, and where the safeguards against over-assessment are inadequate, is sometimes a dangerous thing, and we should certainly have greater confidence in the operation of the Nizam's Irrigation Board in Telingana if they were preceded by the introduction of a fair and thoroughly workable settlement into the country.

This Sir Asman Jah, aided as he has been by the Revenue Secretary, the Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, whose practical experience of the country when Suba of the Eastern Division has made him an authority on the subject, seems determined to do without unnecessary delay. There seems be no disposition to minimise the evils which have grown up under the present system of revenue collection in Telingana. Mr. Dunlop's report on the subject will be a surprise to the candid critics of British revenue administration who think that it is in British districts alone that the ryots are rack-rented. One of the Nizam's revenue officers draws a picture of ryots in the Indore district of whom he affirms it may be said "that they exist, but do not live," and Mr. Dunlop, who knows the district well, says that there is no exaggeration in the description. The assessment of rice lands in these parts seems to be not only high, but to be most unequally distributed. The average rate does not accurately represent the incidence of the assessment upon the cultivator. While this may be taken at a little over seventeen rupees per bigha, some fields are assessed as high as Rs. 50 per bigha, and where there are two crops it is no uncommon practice to take Rs. 70 and Rs. 80. Nor is this all. No liberty of cultivation is left to the ryot. If he has two fields, one moderately assessed and the other highly assessed, the village revenue officers insist upon his cultivating the highly assessed field and leaving the other. In regard to fields of this character the ryots are described as mere labourers working without remuneration. They have to borrow money from the sowcar to meet the Government demand before they are allowed to begin to harvest the crop. "Any little profit there may be after paying all expenses," says Mr. Dunlop —"and as a general rule I believe there is no profit at all—is taken by the sowcar, and the cultivators generally, but especially those in the Boden, Banswada, Indore, and Adhu Talukas, are complaining bitterly of the Government exaction. There is probably not a village in those talukas in which the patels have not to exercise more or less coercion in order to get the highly assessed fields cultivated." For we have said it is not a mtter of choice whether the ryot shall cultivate the highly assessed or the lightly assessed field. In years of scanty rainfall, when the tank is only half full, the water is turned on to fields of the former class, and the lightly assessed field gets none. It is evident that a low average rate gives no relief to cultivators who are thus treated. To them the average is a merely arithmetical factor, which means nothing. Another reason for the poverty of the people of the Indore district is said to be the practice of insisting, quite apart from any consideration of the ryot's capacity and means, that the whole of the land which can be irrigated from a tank shall be cultivated. This is obviously an uneconomical practice, leading, as it must do, to inefficient and poor cultivation.

These are some of the more prominent features in the situation which the Nizam's Government are making serious efforts to amend. A few months since a Committee was appointed to report upon the whole subject, the Government with creditable impartiality impressing upon the members that though they were Government servants Government desired them not only to keep the interests of the State in view, but to try and protect the legitimate rights of the ryot, and to act as an umpire between the claims of the rulers and the ruled. The scheme which the Committee, with the assistance of the Settlement Commissioner's report, have submitted to Government is the outcome of prolonged and careful deliberations, and the Nizam's Government, we believe, are very favourably disposed towards it. It might have been taken as a foregone conclusion that the application to Telingana of the principles of the Bombay revenue system would not be proposed. No one, we believe, has ever proposed that even the term alone of a Bombay settlement—thirty years—should be adopted in Telingana. The country is poor and backward, its revenue value has been less perfectly ascertained, and a settlement for so long a term as thirty years would be disadvantageous to Government in the future. Accordingly fifteen years has been decided upon for the currency of the settlement—a term which a good many competent people think to be at least as long as the Government could safely grant a settlement for. Then there came the question of rates. Could the cardinal principle of the Bombay system be applied—the principle, namely, of fixing the maximum rates so low that in good and in bad seasons alike the cultivator could be called upon to pay them without remission? Here there can be no better authority than Mr. Dunlop. He pronounces absolutely against the introduction of the unelastic Bombay system of fixed assessment into Telingana. He finds that the condition of the Telingana ryots is such that, even if Government were to reduce the rates on rice land by one-half, and resolve to levy a fair assessment, irrespective of the crop, it would be found that in good years the ryots would get all the advantages of the rule, while in bad years they would still be unable to pay their rents. This view has met with the concurrence of the Vikar-ul-Mulk, and it cannot be disputed that competent authority is on its side. As the Revenue Secretary has put it with unanswerable logic, "the realization of full rates in a bad season would be a hardship to the ryots, and it would be small consolation to them to remember that when times were better they had been let off easily." There will, therefore, if the scheme under contemplation is adopted, be a fifteen years' settlement in Telingana, with fair rates, subject to remission in exceptionally unfavourable years. The rates proposed by Mr. Dunlop and the Committee do not invite criticism here ; it will suffice to say that they embody reductions as large and sudden as some of those by which the Land Courts in Ireland now and again show how free a hand the rack-renting landowners have had in that country. For what the Minister acknowledges to be "terrifying rates" reasonable rates are to be substituted. Thus in one-taluka rates now fixed at Rs. 44 per acre will hereafter be Rs. 15 per acre ; other rates will be reduced from Rs. 70 to Rs. 25 ; Rs. 157 to Rs. 59, Rs. 166 to Rs. 68, and so on. The principle upon which the reductions are to be made is the exceedingly liberal one of charging, not according to the quality of the produce, which as the Revenue Secretary has observed, often stands in the way of the cultivators making experiments in the higher form of agriculture—but strictly according to the quality of the land, the quantity of water required, and the natural difficulties or advantages of soil which cultivators have to deal with. It is not every Government which is in a position to make its land assessment upon so indulgent a basis as this ; if the Nizam's Government are able to do it they may be congratulated. There is much else in the scheme which promises to be of advantage to the Telingana ryots, but which we cannot detail here. Various recommendations are made for the encouragement of well irrigation—recommendations made in due remembrance of the fact that a harmony has to be established between tank irrigation and well irrigation, and that the one should not be pushed to the detriment of the other. The spirit in which the whole question has been approached by Government may be understood from a recent official minute, in which it is stated that though it is as much incumbent on the ryots to stick to their contracts as it is on the Government, yet the settlement rates should be lowered where it appears that they have been harshly treated, for "the success of the revenue administration depends wholly on the well-being of the ryots, and therefore a liberal and indulgent policy will in the long run repay itself." A revenue policy carried out in this enlightened spirit will cause Sir Asman Jah's administration to be gratefully remembered by his countrymen; and this, so far as we can gather, is the spirit in which the scheme has been devised.

AN announcement which appeared in our advertisement column on Saturday shows that short work has been made of the people who have been carrying on too long with impunity the profession of blackmailers in Central India. It was in the form of an apology to the Chief Justice of Indore, who, like Captain Norman Franks and the Maharajah himself, had been grossly libelled in a small local print called the *Eastern Herald*. The allegation against Mr. Dhurandar—and it was of course in an even more serious degree an allegation against the Maharaja—was that he had received a reward of two hundred gold mohurs from his Highness as a bribe to convict and pass a heavy sentence upon an official named Kapse, the defendant in the recent treasure trove case. It is met with an absolute denial, and the editor, printer, and publisher of the paper have made an abject apology for having given currency to such a wanton charge, as well as for the systematic defamation of the Maharajah which seems to have been the chief *raison d'etre* of the paper. The offenders, however, one of whom is undergoing a term of imprisonment for libelling Captain Norman Franks, have gone much further than tender an apology for their deliquencies and give up the name of the Maharajah and the Chief Justice's traducer. They have undertaken that the issue of the paper which contain the apology shall be the last. The apology for defaming their neighbours and speaking evil of dignities is perhaps the most creditable thing that has appeared in the pages of the paper during its existence of four years, and it may be hoped that this inglorious swan-song marks the close of the professional blackmailer's career in Central India. The paper, as Mr. Inverarity showed in the prosecution of its proprietor at Mhow a few days ago, could not live on honest gains, and as the severe sentences passed upon Manuel and Mohendranath show that dishonest gains are sought only at serious risk, the conductors of the *Eastern Herald* have come to the conclusion that their occupation is gone. The cause of free discussion certainly will not suffer by the disappearance of this disreputable print from the scene. It can only be classed with the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette* and publications of that kind. It was powerless for honest and useful criticism, though it was clearly enough at the service of the enemies of the State, and they knew how to use it. What had been done at Indore, and all honest men will welcome the extirpation of the nuisance in the latter case as cordially as they did in the former.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of a Corps of Native Sub-marine Miners for India, consisting of 140 men, and divided into four sections, for location at Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon, respectively, thirty men being stationed at each of the two former stations, and forty at each of the two latter. The men are to be enlisted, and to take the place of the 118 Native Sappers and Miners now employed, but who have been found unsuited for such service. There should be no difficulty in getting good men from the boatmen in the harbour. The enlistment of the men for each section will be carried out as far as possible at each port by the local officer in charge of the sub-marine mining defences. Recruits are not to be under 16 years of age at the time of enlistment. They are to be engaged to serve either at Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, or Moulmein. This condition is, however, subject to modification at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief in India. They are to be enlisted for a period of five years, after which time they may claim their discharge, or may continue to re-engage for periods of one year. They will be armed with cutlasses, and exercised merely in marching formations and cutlass drill. Their uniforms will be similar to that of the Indian Marine, but with a red and blue band round the cap as a distinguishing mark. As many men as can be spared during the non-practice season will be granted leave on half-pay ; at other times leave will be granted only under exceptional circumstances, and then on half pay. At each port as soon as ten lascars have been enlisted, ten of the Sappers and Miners will be sent back to their head-quarters. This process will be continued until all the lascars have been enrolled, when the remaining Sappers and Miners will be returned. Any men of the Sappers and Miners who may be specially selected by the officer in charge will be given the opportunity of enlisting in the new corps.

EXCELLENT intentions, no doubt, inspired the Marquis of Ripon's intervention on behalf of Manipur, in the House of Lords on Friday night. But it is almost as difficult to see why Lord Ripon invoked the general principle of fairness in the treatment of native races, as why Colonel Nolan, on another occasion, and in another place, sought from Government a general affirmation of the principle of humanity in the conduct of warfare. No Government in the world would admit, at the beginning of a campaign, that it meant to deal otherwise than fairly and humanely with its enemies ; and Lord Cross, as a matter of course, could only assure Lord Ripon that the "humanities" could not be in better hands than in those of Lord Lansdowne. This does not carry us far, obviously because the bearings of Lord Ripon's philosophy, like those of the teachings of another philosopher, lay "in the application of it." There is, in truth, not much in the record of British dealings with Native States in the past which specifically indicates what the right course should be in our dealings with Manipur. That we should abstain from passion and vindictiveness ; that we should not visit a whole people with punishment for the sins of their leaders ; that we should on principle avoid annexation if it be by any means consistent with the safety of the helpless people on our borders—all these commandments any Government worthy of the name, and pretending to be in touch with the age, would steadfastly keep. So that there is no difference of opinion as to the general principles on which we should proceed. The difference will arise in the application of them, and upon that it is obviously impossible to raise a controversy now. We are not quite sure that the Manipur dialogue in the House of Lords will do any harm, but it is certain that it can do no good, and after all the general admonition "Let us be humane" tends as little to practical humanity as the general admonition "Let us be moral" of the most doubtful moralist in English fiction tends to practical morality.

OUR correspondent "J. O. Monkbarns," whose third letter we publish to-day, has pretty effectually disposed of what has been rather too prematurely hailed as an important antiquarian discovery. Whatever may be the history of the Assyrian relics in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society they clearly do not belong to Sir Austen Layard's collection, which paid such heavy *surtaxe d'entrepot*, as we may call it, in the interval of transhipment in Bombay forty-five years ago. The reader of the paper really supplied within the four corners of his contribution abundant reason for distrusting his own conclusion, for he showed that the slabs in the possession of the Society were just as likely to have been a present from Sir Henry Rawlinson to the then Governor of Bombay as a theft from Sir Austen Layard's cases. Further inquiry, which might as easily have been made by the author of the paper as by his critic, would have shown him that the objects missed by the great Assyriologist from his collection in no way correspond with those which the local Asiatic Society has in its possession. The result of our correspondent's criticism is of course only a negative one. That is to say he has made it clearer even than Mr. Karkaria's paper made it to everyone but the author that the slabs in the Town Hall were not stolen from Mr. Layard's boxes. This is eminently satisfactory, for it is difficult to understand the antiquarian enthusiasm which could carry on an enquirer to the conclusion that a local learned Society is in possession of stolen goods. Now that we have been satisfied as to where our Assyrian slabs did come from, is there any one who will deal with the positive side of the question, and tell us where they did come from?

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT, C.S., Political Agent, Kathiawar, who only arrived in Bombay a week ago from Europe, left for England again by Saturday's mail steamer. He has been granted an extra year's leave, on medical certificate.

A MOST

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF COUNT VON MOLTKE.

BERLIN, APRIL 25.

Field Marshal Count Von Moltke died suddenly, last night, from failure of the heart's action.

LATER.

The German newspapers of all shades of opinion deplore the death of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke, and declare that his spirit will ever live in the army. The funeral is fixed to take place on Tuesday next.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A discussion took place in the House of Lords, last night, regarding the disaster in Manipur. The Marquis of Ripon deeply deplored the death of Mr. Quinton, but trusted that the Government would be guided, in their action in Manipur, by a policy of respect for the native races, which, he said, had secured prolonged peace in India.

Lord Cross highly eulogised the late Mr. Quinton for the services he had rendered the State, and deplored the loss of the valuable lives that had been sacrificed in Manipur. No person, his Lordship added, was more likely to treat the natives with justice than the present Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne.

THE BEIRA OUTRAGE.

It has transpired that the Portuguese Government yielded to the demand of Great Britain for the free navigation of the Pongwe River, owing to the despatch from Lord Salisbury being in the form of a sharp ultimatum.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

The situation in Portugal is critical, and grave internal troubles are feared.

ELECTION NEWS.

Sir James Bain, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Whitehaven, in the place of the late Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck, by a majority of 230 votes.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN VERNEY.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Captain Verney, M.P., appeared on remand at the Bow Street Police Court, yesterday, when various witnesses gave evidence proving him to have gone under the name of Wilson, which is the name by which the person who induced the girl Baskett to go to Paris and then attempted to seduce her was known. The accused was further remanded, bail being allowed in the same amount as previously fixed.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Lieutenant-General Sir Drury Lowe has resigned his appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry, and will be replaced by Major-General J. Keith Fraser, at present commanding the Dublin District.

Major-General Sir Baker Russell goes to the Curragh, and will be replaced at Aldershot by Major-General Sir Henry Ewart.

Colonel Macdonnell retires from the Chief Paymastership of the Home District, and will be succeeded by Colonel Streatfield. It is understood that Colonel Tuck, District Paymaster of the Straits Settlement, will be selected to fill the post of Chief Paymaster at Aldershot, vacated by Colonel Streatfield.

THE CHILIAN INSURRECTION.

AN IRONCLAD SUNK BY A TORPEDO.

Latest advices from Chili state that the Insurgent Ironclad Blonco Encalada has been utterly demolished by a torpedo. Two hundred of those on board perished in the explosion.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Norwood, Chairman of the London Docks.

A CASE UNDER SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The first case under the Age Bill has just come before the High Court here as a reference from the Sessions Judge of Murshidabad. It was feared that the injury that had been caused would result in death, he therefore hanged her to a beam of his house and gave out that she committed suicide. Medical evidence, both as to the outrage and to the fact that the girl was hanged while still alive, was clear; but the native jury which assisted the judge first gave a verdict as follows:—"We find that the accused caused the death of his wife, being inflamed with lust; but as he had not intention of causing her death he is not guilty of murder." The judge, having explained that if accused knew that by his act he was likely to cause death, he would be guilty of culpable homicide, and that if his knowledge amounted to a knowledge that his act must in all probability cause death, the culpable homicide would amount to murder, the jury again retired, and after a lengthy consideration again found that the accused did not know that he was likely to cause death when he hanged his wife, because he was beside himself with lust when he committed the deed, and was not able to consider the probability that death would ensue, and that he probably thought she was dead already from the effects of the outrage. The judge refused to accept the verdict of the jury, which he said was self-contradictory and its explanation most unsatisfactory, since the accused, far from being beside himself with the passion which he had gratified, had the forethought to wash the floor and his wife's clothes, and endeavoured to remove all traces of his outrage. The judge deferred his judgment till to-morrow.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR GEORGE CHESNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* announces the resignation of General Sir George Chesney as Ordinary Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Council, and the appointment of General Brackenbury.

General Brackenbury took the execution of his office under the usual salute, on the afternoon of the 25th.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

The Kohima Column reached Karong on the 22nd. Two small stockades that were passed were found to be deserted, and the telegraph wire had been cut in two or three places. No Manipuris were seen. A Goorkha sepoy, supposed to be a released prisioner, was found in a terribly emaciated condition in a gully by the roadside. Seven dead bodies of escaped prisoners were passed on the march.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The following information, received by the Bengal Government, has been communicated to the press:—The Kohima Column arrived at Kuzama, one mile from Mao, on the 21st instant, All is well, and the remaining two Companies of the Goorkhas proceeded to Tamma, and to Palal on the 22nd. Guns and the 12th Burma Regiment started on the 22nd. The latter will relieve the 2nd and the 4th Goorkhas at Tingeapul, and as they have advanced they will leave posts at Palel and Thobal, with fifty rifles at each place. Lockshao and Thobal will be held in a similar manner, unless something unforeseen happens to the column when it marches. General Graham has proposed starting for Palel on the 23rd. Owing to the difficulties experienced in supplying rations and carriage for the men of the Oxfordshire Regiment at Tammu, General Graham has stopped their advancing, and has ordered them to return to Pakoko. In fact the Commissariat and transport for them is so great that it is likely no European troops will be taken to Manipur. The 32nd Native Infantry will be sent up in small detachments, so that each steamer may carry a certain quantity of stores, which will be most urgently required at the front. The 5th Madras Infantry and the 5th Company of Sappers and Miners will not be moved upward till their rations have been pushed up. Efforts are being made here to get more steamers for Chindwin.

THE MIRANZAI FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

The Miranzai Field Force had a sharp brush with the enemy on the 20th, near Gulistan. A force, consisting of the 60th Rifles, the Peshawar Mountain Battery, the 1st, 2nd, and 27th Punjab Infantry, and the 6th Goorkhas assisted the third column in dislodging the enemy, over forty of whom were cut down and ten more wounded. Twelve of the dead were recognised as men belonging to the Akhel tribe. Our casualties were four killed and twenty wounded. The Commander-in-Chief has telegraphed to General Lockhart his warm congratulations on the success of the day's operations, trusting that Col. Cramer, Major Egerton, and the rest of the wounded are doing well. A jirga has been sent in by the Orakzais, and negociations are pending. Meanwhile hostile operations are suspended.

INDIGO EXPORTS.

A meeting of indigo-planters, presided over by Captain Chapman of Bharwar, has been held at Benares, at which a resolution was passed condemning the action of planters who have shipped indigo direct to England, as that kept buyers from going to Calcutta, thus lowering prices and leaving stocks unsold. It was agreed that all planters should in future send their indigo to Calcutta for sale.

DEATH OF THE RANA OF KOTI.

The Rana of Koti, who has been in weak health for a year past, died on Thursday morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 26.

The H. M. S. Boadicea, from Trincomalee, arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, the 21st instant, and the steamer Britannia passed the Canal (outwards) on the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	94⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74 9-16
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	42,000	Bales.
„ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ Imports of Cotton	48,000	„
„ „ Surats	6,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,180,000	„
„ „ Surats	116,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London..	20,000	„

We regret to learn that Sir Henry Morland met with an accident on Saturday morning last. He was about to mount a horse which was standing near the verandah of his bungalow, when the strap of a stirrup broke and he was thrown to the ground. The horse's foot fell upon his body, and the animal also kicked at him, injuring some of his ribs. We are glad to state that there is every hope of Sir Henry's speedy recovery.

Among the passengers who left Bombay on Saturday last by the P. and O. steam-ship Oriental were Mr. George Chesney, Colonel C. H. S. Marshall, Bombay Muir Mackenzie, Mr. H. W. Uloth, Agent in Bengal of the P. and O. Company, Mr. Cotton, Political Civil Service, and Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, home Political Agent in Kathiawar, who returned from fresh by the last mail steamer and had obtained leave to go back.

A meeting of exchange bank managers was held on Saturday to consider proposals for a settlement of the claims against Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee; but we understand that no understanding was arrived at as to the future carrying on of the business of the firm.

The Greenhalgh-Elliot dispute was concluded before Mr. Justice Farran on Saturday, and the plaintiff's suit dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice Farran, in summing up the evidence, was satisfied that Major Elliot was acting on his own behalf when he gave the cheque for Rs. 5,000 to Greenhalgh and considered that it was out of all human probability that the defendant would give the cheque to the plaintiff on the considerations Greenhalgh set forth. The plaintiff, he said, had failed to prove his case.

His Highness the Nizam was successful in bagging on Tuesday, within two hours of leaving his camp at Manukota, one of the two tigers which were known to be in the vicinity. In consequence of his good luck, the return of the Nizam to Hyderabad will be delayed for a day or two longer.

Sir James Bain, the Conservative candidate, has been elected to the vacancy at Whitehaven, in succession to the late Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck. The majority is 230 votes, as against 116, when Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck was elected in 1886.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the overland mails of 10th April, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock last night. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Walters and infant	Surgeon F E Murray
Mr M S C Campbell	Surgeon A W Baist-Sparks
Surgeon I W Crawford	Surgeon E J Younger
Surgeon I W Wolfe	Mr and Mrs A L Henvey
Surgeon S G Whitcombe	Mr G M Harriott
Surgeon C E James	Mr Moylan
Surgeon F O'Kinealy	Mr F Walter
Surgeon C C Cassidy	Mr and Mrs Dewey

FROM BRINDISI.

Captain Judge	Mr W Forrie
Major Hill	Mr L P Russell
Mr Ruttonjee	Mr F S Pyne
Dr Moore	Mr Macaulay
Mr J R Tickell	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

THE COURT.

The Queen, who is in good health, has made daily excursions in the neighbourhood of Grasse. Her Majesty and Princesses Beatrice and Louise attended Divine Service on Sunday in the English Church.

The Empress Frederick was present on Monday at a drawing-room meeting at Lord Egerton of Tatton's London residence, on behalf of the Girls' Friendly Society.

The Empress and Princess Margaret of Prussia left Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, and embarked at Port Victoria for Flushing to return to Germany.

The marriage of Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Aribert of Anhalt has been fixed for July 6, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings on Monday after the Easter vacation. The House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. Amendments were moved in reduction of several votes, but all were defeated by large majorities. On Tuesday the Electoral Disabilities Bill passed through Committee, and the Savings Banks Bill was read a third time. Mr. Ritchie moved the second reading of the Public Health (London) Law Consolidation and Amendment Bills, which, after some discussion, was agreed to. In the evening the Rating of Machinery (No. 2) Bill was read a second time without debate. On Wednesday the Hares Bill was discussed and the second reading was carried by 124 votes against 63. Last night, after a discussion on the nomination of the Committee on the Private Bill Procedure (Scotland) Bill, Mr. H. Fowler moved an amendment to the preliminary financial resolution on the Irish Land Purchase Bill, which was negatived, and the debate on the Bill was then begun in Committee and occupied the remainder of the sitting, being adjourned at the close.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday received a deputation representing brewers, distillers, and licensed victuallers, who urged the removal of the surtax of 3d. per barrel on beer, and of 6d. per gallon on spirits. Mr. Goschen was unable to make any promise, but would consider the statements that had been made to him.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday received a deputation from the Chamber of Shipping, who made representations of certain amendments which they desired to be made in the laws relating to shipping.

A vacancy in the representation of the Woodstock Division of Oxfordshire has been caused by the appointment of Mr. Maclean, Q.C., to the office of Master in Lunacy.

POLITICAL.

The polling in North Sligo was declared on Friday afternoon. Alderman Collery, anti-Parnellite, was elected by 768 majority.

Sir H. James, M.P., on Friday addressed a great Unionist meeting at Londonderry.

Mr. H. Matthews, Home Secretary, addressed a meeting of his constituents in East Birmingham on Friday.

Sir W. Marriott, M.P., Judge-Advocate-General, addressed a Conservative meeting at Penrith on Saturday, dealing chiefly with the question of Ireland.

At a meeting in Edinburgh on Monday of the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, under the presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen, a resolution was passed expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone as the Liberal leader.

Mrs. Fawcett on Tuesday delivered an address to the Notts Women's Liberal Unionist Association. The Duchess of St. Albans presided.

GENERAL.

The remains of the late Earl Granville were interred on Saturday in the family burial-ground at Stone, Staffordshire. A memorial service was also held in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, London, at which the Queen and members of the Royal family were represented.

The preliminary report of the general result of the census taken on Monday morning last will be published early next month, but the full official report will probably not appear until 1893.

The annual football match between England and Scotland was played on Saturday at Blackburn. The weather was very inclement, but the contest was waged with great vigour on both sides, England eventually winning by two goals to one.

IRELAND.

The Countess of Zetland and Miss Balfour left Dublin on Monday to visit the distressed districts in Mayo and Galway. At Westport and Newport the ladies were most cordially welcomed, and cheers were given for Mr. Balfour. Continuing the journey on Tuesday, the party reached Achill, where, as at other places at which they stopped, the ladies were received with cordial cheering and other manifestations of pleasure at their visit. Since then they have met with a similar reception at Belmullet and other places on the West Coast.

The fortnightly meeting of the National League was held in Dublin on Tuesday, and the receipt of £81 and payments to evicted tenants of £104 were announced.

A meeting of the Irish Political Prisoners' Amnesty Association was held on Sunday in the Phœnix-park, Dublin. Mr. Parnell spoke in bitter terms of the conduct of the Liberal Government, and supported a resolution calling upon the British Government to release unconditionally the political prisoners now held in custody, which was carried.

A gang of moonlighters, who, on Friday night, were about to attack the cottage of a gatekeeper on the West Clare Railway, was interrupted by the police, who fired and wounded one man, who was made prisoner. Five other men have since been arrested.

COLONIAL.

The Australasian Federation Convention at Sydney has continued its discussions on a draft Constitution, with which great progress has been made. The mutual relations and particular powers of the two Chambers have been settled, and the establishment of a Supreme Court has been approved.

The negotiations for reciprocity between the United States and Canada are not expected even to begin. The President is stated to be unwilling to allow the subject to be discussed.

FOREIGN.

It is generally believed that the treaty of the Triple Alliance, although not formally renewed, has been virtually agreed upon after some negotiations between the several Powers.

A semi-official denial is given at Berlin to a report that General von Caprivi had telegraphed to the Italian Premier a remonstrance against his declaration that the Triple Alliance had a purely defensive object.

The Bulgarian Government having renewed its remonstrances with the Roumanian and Servian Governments respecting the impunity with which conspiracies for creating disorders in Bulgaria are carried on in those countries, promises have been made that stricter supervision shall be exercised.

The International Congress of Miners concluded its sittings in Paris on Saturday, having passed a resolution for calling upon all Governments to enact an eight hours' law, in default of which a general strike might be agreed upon. It was also resolved to give assistance to a general strike of the Belgian miners whenever it shall be decided upon.

The New Orleans trouble is regarded both at Washington and at Rome as being not likely to lead to any serious consequences. The difficulty of the independence of the State Governments as regards the Federal Government in respect of its internal affairs, is felt in both countries.

The Argentine Government has suspended payment of deposits in the national and the provincial banks until June 1, making offers to depositors to make payment in new bonds on certain terms.

According to the latest news from Chili, the insurgent party are gaining ground, and it is reported that farther desertions of Government troops have occurred.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

R. T. Burney, Esq., late B.C.S., Sir T. Sowler; Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P.; Mr. P. T. Barnum; Capt. J. Tonkin; Hon. the Rev. Kenelm Digby; Mr. Darcy Curwen; Mr. Archibald Bryce-Douglas.

A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

The subjoined is Sir David Barbour's note and outline of a scheme for the establishment of a Gold Standard for India which has been submitted for consideration to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

THE HISTORY OF THE MONETARY STANDARD IN EUROPE.

It seems to me that the question of the Indian Monetary Standard should be decided on broad and general grounds, and apart from all considerations of partial or temporary gain or loss to particular interests.

It may facilitate the solution of the problem if I give briefly the history of the Monetary Standard in Europe—

1. The standard of England and of Europe was originally silver, not gold.

2. Subsequently gold coins began to be used both in England and in Europe. For the convenience of the public the Government notified from time to time what number of gold coins was to be considered the equivalent of what number of silver coins. This was the origin of the system of double legal tender, commonly called Bi-metallism.

3. But the standard continued to be silver and not gold. The quantity of gold in a gold coin might be altered without breach of faith. The alteration of the quantity of silver in the silver or standard coin would have been an act of dishonesty. The evidence of Sir Isaac Newton, Master of the Mint, is conclusive on this point.

4. The elements of monetary science were not understood in former days, and up to the 17th century the most absurd orders were sometimes issued on the subject by the different Governments. It is not worth while dealing with this branch of the subject at length.

5. After the great recoinage of English money carried out by William III in the end of the 17th century, in fixing ratio between the gold coins and the silver coins, gold, by a series of accidents and not intentionally, was over-valued. It, therefore, became the cheaper coin, and drove out all the silver coin according to the usual law in such cases.

6. It was by this accident that England became a gold-using country. According to law silver remained the standard. In practice the currency was gold.

7. In the beginning of the present century depreciated paper had driven out both gold and silver from England, and this continued for some years after the close of the war with Napoleon.

8. When the question of resuming specie payments was taken into consideration, it had to be decided whether silver or gold should be the standard. In favour of silver was the fact that it was the *legal* standard; in favour of gold was the fact that the coins in use from (say) 1700 A.D. to 1800 A.D. had been gold.

As is well known, it was decided that gold should be the standard, and the ground of the decision was that by the use of gold coins for 100 years the English people had shown their preference for that metal.

As I have already stated that was a mistake; England had used gold coins for 100 years not because the English people preferred them to silver coins, for at first the preference was the other way, but because the gold coins, had been over-valued by the Government and were therefore the cheapest coins to pay debts.

9. After this change we had in Europe (1) the gold standard in England, (2) the double standard in France, &c., and (3) the silver standard in some other countries.

10. About this time both silver and gold appreciated, but gold rather more quickly than silver, until gold almost disappeared from the circulation in France.

11. Then came the great gold discoveries of California and Australia, &c. The production of gold increased thirteenfold, and it largely drove silver out of France. Most of this silver went to India.

12. The subsequent history of the two metals is known to every body. Germany adopted a gold standard; America gave up the system of double legal tender; and France, &c., stopped the free coinage of silver. The result has been a great fall in gold prices (which has now stopped) and great fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver.

13. In recent years there has also been a great increase in the production of silver. Speaking from memory, the increase in the production of silver is rather less than fourfold. It is a serious increase under present circumstances, but it is not so alarming in itself if we recollect that less than 50 years ago the production of gold increased thirteenfold. The latter increase took place under the system of double legal tender; that system has ceased to exist.

I have given the above short history of the two metals, with the object of making clear the position at which we have now arrived.

What has happened is this—

The old standard was silver; by a series of changes, originating in an accident, the world has made considerable progress in the direction of altering the standard from silver to gold.

A party, however, has arisen, which says the change is a mistake, and urges us to go back to the old system of using both metals and fixing a ratio between them for purposes of legal tender. This party is strongest in the United States, but is in a minority elsewhere. It is impossible to say what the final result will be.

I believe that the safest and best plan for India and for the world would be to go back to the old system.

But if the decision of the world is that the change from silver to gold should be fully carried out, it will be a terrible evil for India if she is left, as it were, in the cold,—nation after nation (Austria, Russia, &c., &c.) will one after another adopt gold as their standard. America will give up her efforts to restore silver. There will be continual fluctuations in Exchange, and it is quite impossible to say to what point the rupee will drop. Therefore, I say, as long as there is a chance of silver being maintained as a monetary standard, do not make any change. But if it is decided by general opinion that silver is to be ejected everwhere, do not let India become the receptacle for all the surplus silver of the world. The action of the United States will show how the battle is going to end. If she adopts free coinage of silver, she will in time carry the whole American Continent with her, and with India, China, and the greater portion of Africa using silver, we shall be independent of the rest of the world, and may even see silver restored to its old position in Europe. On the other hand, if America abandons silver, every other country that can will do the same thing.

I should be glad to see India agree with the United States to continue the free coinage of silver. But if that country abandons silver altogether, the sooner India does the same the better.

OUTLINES OF A SCHEME FOR INTRODUCING A GOLD STANDARD INTO INDIA.

(1.) The first measure would be to stop the free coinage of silver, that is, a man would no longer be entitled to present silver to the mints and receive rupees.

The present right of coining rupees, *i. e.*, on its own account would be reserved to Government.

(2.) The next measure would be to open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Any man bringing gold to the mints would be entitled to have it coined into gold coins—these coins might be a 10 rupee piece and a 20 rupee piece.

The weight and fineness of these gold coins would be such that the par of Exchange between them and the sovereign would be the Exchange which it was desired to establish, *e. g.*, if we wished a par of 1*s.* 5*d.* per rupee, the 10 rupee coin would contain as much gold as is worth (1*s.* 5*d.*) + 10 = 170 pence.

The quantity of fine gold in the 10 rupee piece would be 170-240 of the quantity contained in the sovereign.

(3.) When the above measures had been carried out, it *might* be found that no gold was brought to the mints, and that Exchange fell below 1*s.* 5*d.*

This would be a sign that the currency was redundant, and such a state of things might be brought about by silver rupees coming out of hoards, or coming back from foreign countries. This might occur when the silver rupee become a token coin.

The only remedy would be for Government to reduce the silver rupee currency until Exchange rose to 1*s.* 5*d.*

This might involve considerable expenditure, but there is no other remedy in such a case.

(4.) There would then remain a practical difficulty. The 10 rupee and 20 rupee gold coins would be too valuable for ordinary use in India. A man might have his gold coined into such coins, and then find that they would not serve his purpose.

To remedy this evil the Government must be prepared at every great centre to give silver rupees in exchange for the gold coins to any amount, and there must besides be standing orders that every Treasury will, as far as possible, give silver rupees in exchange for the gold coins.

It is possible that a considerable amount of gold coins might in this way accumulate on the hands of Government, but this would cause no loss as they could take the place of silver in the Paper Currency Reserve, and in case of need could be shipped to England.

To facilitate the disposal of the gold coins when not required for purposes of currency, it might be best not to charge any seigniorage on them.

(5.) The above is a general outline of the system that might be adopted, but it should be recollected that, in my opinion, the operation would be the greatest and most difficult of the nature ever undertaken, would have far reaching effects, and ought not to be attempted unless under the pressure of necessity.

SHOCKING FATALITY AT THE UNIVERSITY TOWER.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS OF TWO PARSEE LADIES.

An occurrence which spread a consternation throughout the entire Parsee community of the Fort took place on Saturday afternoon at the Rajabai or University Tower, near the High Court. The character of the occurrence was so appalling as to shock the mind more than anything which has occurred in this city for many years past; and it may be said to be unequalled in the alarm it created except, perhaps, by that which was produced a few years ago by the cold-blooded murder of two Parsee ladies and a Parsee boy in their bungalow, at Dadur, by a Hindu servant. The occurrence of Saturday was the more exciting from its being involved in mystery. The wildest rumours prevailed regarding it. It was stated, on one hand, that the girls had gone up the Tower and deliberately committed suicide by leaping into the gardens below; and another version of the story was that they were observed by two Mahomedans who followed them up with criminal intent, and that, in the struggle which followed, the girls had either fallen or been thrown over by the men. It could not be conceived why two young Parsee ladies, in perfectly good health, should throw themselves from a height of over a hundred feet from the University Tower to meet certain death. People were busied with a thousand conjectures, and yet the episode remained unsolved. The ladies appeared to belong to a respectable class in society, and no obvious motive could have induced them to court death from the dizzy heights of the Tower. Foul work was suspected; and in this direction the thoughts of most people naturally turned to seek for a possible solution of the mystery. As soon as a report of the occurrence arose, it circulated rapidly throughout the Parsee quarters, in which it was proclaimed by a Parsee "nassesalar," *i.e.*, corpse-bearer, whose special duty it is to announce deaths in the community from day to day by word of mouth. The result was that thousands of Parsees, men and women, collected in the grounds of the Tower and in the University Gardens. Whether the two ladies committed suicide or were murdered were the questions uppermost on the tongue of every enquirer. Many went and looked at the faces of the corpses; but strangely enough no man or woman was able to identify them for over three hours, from 4 to 7-30 p. m. The elder of the two girls, Buchoobai, about twenty-two years of age, was the daughter of Eduljee Godrej, residing at Mody Bay, and the other was Pherozebai, her sister-in-law, a girl of seventeen. Buchoobai was married when a child to Ardashir Burjorjee Godrej, a student in the Elphinstone College, while Pherozebai had been joined in marriage to Sorabjee Dhunjibhoy Dustoor-Camdin, also a student in the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Benevolent Institution. But the respective marriages had not been completed.

It appears that the two ladies, well dressed in silk clothing, were allowed by a University peon, about 3 p.m. on Saturday, to go up the Tower. They were not accompanied by any relation or servant, but the peon had no thought of their unprotected condition. It was stated, however, that the ladies were followed up the Tower, soon after they went up, by two Mahomedans and a Parsee, who were described to be of questionable characters, and the thoughtlessness, or worse, of the University peon was again considered to be at fault for allowing men whose appearance should have betrayed them to be members of the criminal class, to go after the unprotected females in a place where no assistance whatever could come to them. In less than half-an-hour, that is about 3-30 p.m., a passer-by along the University Road, the short cross-road that leads from Rampart Row into the Mayo Road, was startled to see a Parsee female fall into the University compound, from a height of about a hundred feet, from a panel of a window in the Tower, which was open. At the interval of a few minutes, from a panel of a window lower down in the Tower, which was also open, the rest of the windows on that side being all closed, was seen the body of another Parsee female falling down. In its fall it struck a telephone wire hanging in the compound which broke, and produced a noise sufficiently loud to attract the attention of a gentleman who was looking on, at the rear of the office, into Eldon Road. The same noise attracted the notice of Mr. Nusserwanjee Limjee Banajee, a managing clerk of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, who was almost the first person to arrive by the side of the bodies of the Parsee females. Mr. Banajee saw that one of the bodies, lying in a pool of blood, was quite lifeless. The other was not without life; and by Mr. Banajee's direction, a native policeman, who had arrived at the spot about the same time, put it into a victoria and took it to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where Dr. Easdon was of opinion that life was extinct. The poor lady died half-way to the hospital, and her body was brought back and placed in the University compound, near the pool of blood where it formerly lay. Mr. Banajee also noticed upon both bodies the marks of what he thought must have been a severe struggle in which the ladies had been engaged before they fell down. The cotton tape by which the silk trousers, which form part of the female Parsee costume, fastened at the waist had been wrenched off; and the clothes of one of them were torn, evidently in the struggle, of which further evidence was visible in nail-marks upon their breasts and other parts of their persons. The hair of the head of one of the females was hanging loose and dishevelled, and appeared to have been pulled about in the struggle. Blood was issuing from the head and mouth of both: and from the feet of one of them although she had boots on. Mr. McDermott, the Superintendent of the Fort Division, Inspector Briscoe, Inspector Stanford, and others were soon upon the spot, and were followed by Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was summoned by telephone. Mr. McDermott at once set himself to the business of enquiry into the cause of the fatality.

The small door leading up into the Tower was forthwith placed in charge of the police, and other police officers were directed to go up to the top of the Tower. At the entrance of the pinnacle, the latter arrested a young Parsee, about 20 or 22 years of age, who was dressed in the ordinary Parsee clothes and a turban. The condition of his dress led to some suspicion against him, and he was removed in custody to the Esplanade Police Chowkey. Further enquiries led to the detention of a Calcutta Babu, three other Hindus, and a Native Christian lad, who were also found in the Tower. They stated that they had not seen any Parsee females up the Tower, and were wholly ignorant of the fatality that had occurred. The University peon, who was in charge of the lower entrance to the Tower, appeared to have disappeared, but was taken into police custody later in the evening.

The crowds of Parsee spectators who were attracted to the spot viewed the corpses, but none was able to identify them, although the features of the females were perfectly capable of recognition. Several Parsee ladies, on looking at the corpses, were excessively affected and wept loudly, adding to the grievousness of the scene. Some Hindus who crowded up to the corpses were hustled out of view of them, it being against the tenets of Zoroastrianism to allow the professor of another religion to gaze upon a Parsee corpse. Shortly before 6 p.m., at the request of several Parsees, Mr. McDermott allowed the corpses to be removed and placed on the ground-floor of the University Library, the doors of which were closed, only a small number of Parsees being allowed to go in from time to time for the purpose of identification. In obedience to the behests of the Zoroastrian religion in that behalf, a old Parsee lady sat at the head of the corpses and uncovered the faces from time to time for identification by anxious enquirers. Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha and Dr. Sorabjee Nadersha, who happened to be present, held a consultation over the bodies, through the instrumentality of the old Parsee lady, and from the scratches and marks which were visible on different parts of the bodies, they arrived at the conclusion that both the females, who were well-formed and in perfect good health, must have been engaged in a severe struggle in which they were finally overpowered. Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Khan Bahadur Meer Abdool Ali, and Inspector Framjee Bhicknjee having arrived at the place a consultation took place between the Commissioner and the police officers. While they were so engaged, Dr. Blaney, the City Coroner, came up; and as the bodies had not been identified, he gave an order that they should be removed to the morgue at Cammatespoora, where it was intended to hold an inquest the following morning. Mr. McDermott accordingly directed two iron biers to be brought from the Parsee "nassakhana" in the Fort, the place where iron biers for the dead are kept. It being dark by this time, lights were placed near the corpses.

Shortly after 7 p.m., however, the relations of the deceased ladies arrived upon the scene. The bodies were immediately recognised. We need not describe the anguish of the scene, for it was mournful beyond description. It appeared that the elder and stronger of the two deceased was Bachoobai, 22 years of age, wife of Ardasir Burjorjee Godrej, a student, and the only daughter of a Parsee widow. The other was Pherozbai, 17 years of age, a pupil of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, sister of Ardasir Burjorjee Godrej, and sister-in-law of the other deceased. Pherozbai was the wife of Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Dustoor-Camdin, and daughter of Dosibai, a sister of Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdin, honorary secretary of the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage. It appeared further that Ardasir Burjorjee Godrej, while going for a walk along the Kennedy Sea Face, was led by curiosity to the University compound. He went and looked at the dead bodies, and recognising them to be those of his wife and sister, but without mentioning the fact of the recognition to anybody, he hurried home and brought his mother and other relations to the University Library. The relations applied for permission to remove the bodies to their residence at New Modykhana, which, being in opposition to the Coroner's direction, was refused. The bodies were therefore removed after 8 p.m. on iron biers along the Queen's Road in the direction of the morgue; but when they had reached "Allbless Baug" at Girgaum, another order was received from the Coroner to allow them to be taken to their residence in New Modykhana. They were accordingly taken thither; and an inquest was was held there yesterday morning.

Another version of the story is that the two girls left home on Saturday afternoon, about half-past two, and as they were leaving, they spoke to Dosibai, the mother of Buchoobai, and told her it was their intention to visit their aunt in the Chowra Bazaar. After leaving home it was said that they were seen to pass through Church Gate Street a little before three o'clock. Nothing further appears to have been heard of them till their bodies were picked up about half-past three, about twelve paces from the main porch beneath the Clock Tower on the north side immediately facing the High Court. The first intimation that seemed to have drawn the attention of some persons in the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani and the High Court, that something was amiss, was the sudden parting of a telephone wire, which, after breaking, recoiled on to the road north of the University Hall. Mr. Gilbert, with a few others, hurriedly repaired to the spot, where the prostrate bodies of the two girls were found. The body of Buchoobai was lying on its right side and was lifeless, while Pherozebai, who was still breathing, was put into a victoria and taken to the hospital. She, however, expired before reaching it, and her body was brought back and placed in the paved corridor of the Hall alongside that of her sister-in-law. Their faces were covered with blood, and their garments were torn. Both the girls fell within nine feet of each other and the spot where they dropped was covered with their blood. During the fall one of the girls struck on the telephone wire that runs from the National Bank Buildings to the Tower, breaking it. The news of the sad occurrence spread rapidly through the town. Among the first to appear on the scene was Superintendent MacDermott and Inspector Stanford of the A Division who immediately took charge of the bodies. An excited crowd of between four and five thousand Parsees soon collected both inside and outside the compound, and the police had to labour vigorously keeping them from pressing round the corpses. There was a rumour current at the time, originating, no doubt, from the appearances of the two bodies that an attempt had been made by some unknown ruffians to outrage them while they were in the Tower. Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, was also promptly on the scene and endeavoured to obtain the identification of the bodies, which were now removed within the Hall, where they were examined by Doctors Framji D. Divecha and Sorab Nadirshaw. From this examination it was ascertained that there were bruises on the breast of Buchoobai while the silk clothing apparel was considerably torn, but that might have happened by coming in contact with the telephone wire. There were also marks of violence on the other corpse. Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, arrived shortly before seven o'clock, and as the bodies were not as yet identified, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, who was also present, directed circulars to be sent round the town, which had the desired effect. The two bodies were identified at a quarter-past seven by Buchoobai's mother and her husband, and were ordered by the Coroner to be removed to the morgue where the inquest was to be held. But as the relations did not wish to see the corpses removed to the mortuary in Camateepoora, Dr. Blaney allowed the corpse-bearers, at 8-30 p.m., to convey them to their residence at, Frere Road, where a post-mortem examination was held by Dr. Sydney Smith, and an inquest by Dr. Blaney yesterday. At the funeral services that were held yesterday a large number of Parsees were present.

From these facts and from the evidence taken at the inquest given below, it will be seen that the tragic occurrence is still veiled in mystery. The idea of suicide is scouted, for there was nothing which could possibly have caused the girls enjoying good health and a happy life to commit such a rash act. Accident it may have been, and this was pointed out by one of the jurors when visiting the Tower yesterday. In coming down, he nearly met with an accident himself. Chancing to lean against one of the windows on a level with the staircase it flew open, and he was very nearly precipitated through it. Still the appearances of foul play are strongest. The excited order of one of the peons, now in custody, to shut up all the doors after the occurrence, and the flight of another man who has not yet been arrested, the marks of finger nails on the bodies of the unfortunate girls, and the fact of their clothes being so torn leaving them naked from the waist downwards all point to foul play, to a case of outrage and murder, still until further evidence is collected by the police, nothing definite can be said, the idea of murder being only conjecture, and therefore it can only be called in the meantime a mystery.

STATEMENT OF BACHOOBAI'S HUSBAND.

By direction

mother and brought her here. I do not know why my wife and sister came here. They had seen the University Tower before.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

At the inquest the first witness examined was Pherozbai, the wife of Burjorjee Sorabji Godrej who said :—

I live at Frere Road. Buchoobai is my daughter-in-law, and I identified her body. Her age was twenty, and she lived with me. Her husband was a student in the Elphinstone College. My daughter-in-law always enjoyed good health and was of sound mind. At three p.m. on Saturday the deceased and my daughter Pherozebai, who is also deceased, after taking their afternoon tea, dressed themselves, and said they were going to see the aunt of Buchoobai at the Cheera Bazar. They left home together at-half past three. I told them to take a servant with them but Buchoobai said there was no necessity for a servant as Pherozbai was with her. They said they would return at five o'clock, but they did not return that evening.

Superintendent MacDermott: Did these two young ladies ever go out before alone?

Witness: Buchoobai was in the habit of going out alone.

Where used she to go to?—To her mother and aunt, who reside at Cheera Bazaar, Dhobie Talao.

Used Pherozebai to attend the Alexandra School?—Yes, but yesterday she remained at home, as she had a holiday, the school being closed.

Used one of your servants to accompany her to the Alexandra School?—Yes, always, and the servant also attended her when returning from school.

When the two ladies left home yesterday, did either of the parties carry a parcel?—I did not see them take anything when they went out.

What time did your son Ardasir leave his house yesterday afternoon?—I don't know.

Did your son Ardasir live on friendly terms with his wife?—Yes. But they did not live together, although they lived in the same house.

The Coroner: Did his wife say anything about it?—Yes. They were married when Buchoobai was twelve and Ardasir sixteen.

Supt. MacDermott: Does Buchoobai's mother reside in the same house with you?—Sometimes she lived with me, but mostly with her sister at Cheera Bazaar.

Had Buchoobai any ornaments on her person yesterday?—I do not know whether she had or not.

Had Buchoobai any money when she left home yesterday afternoon?—I don't know, she may have had carriage hire. I do not know whether any of her ornaments are missing. Pherozebai's husband's name is Sorabjee, and he is about 20 years of age. He married my daughter eleven years ago.

Superintendent MacDermott?—Did they live as man and wife?—No. Because they are as yet too young, and Sorabjee is still studying.

Do you know of the deceased ever talking of going to the Rajabai Tower?—No, I have never heard either of them say they had visited that place.

Did they ever tell Mrs. Kapadia that they would like to see the Rajabai Tower?—I don't know. My daughter Pherozebai had no ornaments with her. They were with me.

The Coroner: Had she any money?—She may have had four or two anna pieces to pay her gharry-hire. She did not ask me for money. I used to give her money when she asked me for it.

Kuttonbai, the widow of Pestonjee Framjee Darookhanawallah, next called, said: The deceased Pherozebai lived in the same house as I did on the Frere Road. But she was no relation of mine. About 3 p.m. on Saturday both the deceased told me they were going to visit their aunt. They were talking to me for about a quarter of an hour.

Superintendent MacDermott: Do you know whether these ladies lived on friendly terms or not?—I don't know, as they live on another floor. I have also never heard them quarrelling. When they left home, Pherozebai was carrying a book. No servant went with them. They were alone.

By the jury: When the two deceased talked to you for about a quarter of an hour, did they tell you they were going to the Rajabai Tower?—No. I did not observe any ornaments on either persons.

The Coroner then adjourned the enquiry till Tuesday.

THE P. AND O. WORKS IN MINIATURE.

A LARGE model of the Peninsular and Oriental works and docks at Mazagon has just been completed by Mr. J. Bigmore, Superintending Engineer to the Company, and his assistant, Mr. Fairbairn, for the Exhibition at Chelsea, and will in all probability be shipped on board the next mail steamer for England. The model, which is about the size of an ordinary billiard-table, is a remarkably clever piece of work, and reflects all the more credit on the workmen, from the fact that they only received instructions to begin about twenty days ago, and they have therefore been working at their task against time. Notwithstanding that, they have completed a model which is an exact copy, even to the very minutest detail, of all the works and machinery, and it is exact, as it has been constructed according to scale. Beginning at the beginning, there is the gate with the time-keeper's lodge, and a peon standing at the entrance. Then there is the engineer's factory, inside of which can be seen all the machinery, the large turning lathe being one of the most conspicuous pieces, for it is said to be the largest that has ever been brought to India, it being capable of turning the most weighty cylinder or piece of machinery for the largest or most powerfully-engined vessels afloat. Above that can be recognised the coppersmith's shop and pattern-room. The hammersmith's department is likewise complete. Inside may be seen all the forges and even the smiths at work, and there are also the boat-sheds with models of boats inside. From the model a better comparison can be made of the two docks than even from the original, and it sets one marvelling at the progress which has been made in ship-building during the past thirty or forty years. The old dock from the model looks very much less than a third the length of the other, and yet but half an ordinary life-time ago that dock was able to accommodate the largest ship in the British Navy then afloat. In this dock we find a model of a water-boat, the construction of which is just supposed to have been completed, and on the water at the entrance to the large dock, a model of the s. s. Arcadia is to be put as if in the act of entering the dock. But the model is not a mere plan of the various departments in these the largest and most interesting engineering workshops in all India. The trees on the grounds all appear in the model; so do the lawns and prettily laid-out gardens round the offices, and bungalows of the heads of departments. Messrs. Bigmore and Fairbairn have even gone the length of showing a toddy-drawer in the act of climbing a tree, and a lawn-mower being pulled over the grass by a pair of bullocks. All the trees have been cut out in lead and coloured by apprentices from plans and dies prepared by Messrs. Bigmore and Fairbairn, and the lamp-posts scattered over the grounds, in their own proper places, are moulded in brass. To and from the coal-sheds, which it may be mentioned are stocked with real coal, coolies are seen moving about as they would do in reality. Workmen, cast in lead and coloured to suit, people the various workshops. In fact, all over the dock, employes are found at their various avocations, so that it is interesting beyond ordinary models. A very neat portion of the model is the bunder or pier stretching out into the water, and on this it is proposed to put, before it is sent off, the post office vans and mail bags and passengers on the move in all the bustle of the departure on Saturday afternoon. It is impossible to give an idea of the amount of work entailed in the construction of this model. Only those who have had the work to do know, and can tell by pointing out on the spot the various minute details, but it may be mentioned that before the actual building of it commenced, plans drawn from the original had to be prepared, and machinery for its construction to be specially made. For instance the roofs of the various sheds are all of real corrugated iron rolled by Lilliputian rolls. Without saying any more, Messrs. Bigmore and Fairbairn will be very pleased to show the beautiful model to any interested visitors during the week.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

DEATH OF MR. RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE.

WE regret to announce the death of MR. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C. I. E., which took place on Saturday afternoon last, at his residence, Malabar Hill. For the past few days he had been confined to his bed from an affection of the heart, from which he had been suffering for the last two years. He was one of the oldest and best-informed members of the Municipal Corporation, having previously been a member of her Majesty's Bench of Justices of the Peace, which had the control of all municipal affairs before the introduction of the electoral franchise into our civic polity. Mr. Khote always took an active and an intelligent share in the discussion of local matters, and was one of the first members of the Town Council, now known as the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation. He had conducted the duties of one of the auditors in olden times, and when he was appointed a member of the Corporation and Town Council, he had to give up that office in conformity with a provision of the Muncipal Acts. Owing to his intimate knowledge of accounts and finance, his aid was invariably sought in questions relating to the municipal revenues. He was of an independent character, and when an attempt was made to assess dhurmasalas and other semi-religious institutions, he successfully fought a tough battle with the Municipal executives. In 1883 he was unanimously elected President of the Corporation, the duties pertaining to which office he discharged with consummate tact. He held during the same period the office of Sheriff of Bombay. On his retirement from the presidential chair, several laudatory speeches were made by members of the Corporation giving expression to the high opinion which he had earned in the chair. During the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January, 1877, held during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, Mr. Raghunath was honoured with the presentation of a medal as a representative of the Bombay Hindus. On personal grounds also he enjoyed the privilege of a private entry to gubernatorial levees and durbars. As a citizen he took a leading part in all public meetings. He started the Lord Reay Mills in Bombay a few years ago, and up to the time of his death his firm were the agents of the mill. In November last year, owing to continued ill health and old age, he resigned his seat as a member of the Corporation, and had since been leading a retired life.

ASSYRIAN RELICS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my second letter, I attempted to show from Layard's volumes that the writer of the unfortunate paper on "Assyrian Relics" had not really understood the passage from Layard's preface on which he had built up a bungling theory, and that he had in reality done nothing, but heap blunder upon blunder. I said then that the now-famous "cases containing the smaller objects" were not filled with slabs like those in the Society's Museum, but with glass and alabaster vases, ivories, figures, and ornaments. I generally dislike pegging away at one and the same subject, but I think it necessary to lead some further evidence on the same head, if only in justice to myself and my argument. "It is understood," says the *Athenæum* of September 29, 1849, "from the latest advices that the authorities at Bombay have directed an investigation of the circumstances attending the opening at that part of several cases forming part of one of the earlier consignments of Dr. Layard's discoveries, when many small but valuable objects in ivory, &c., were greatly damaged, and others abstracted." (p. 987) "We have not forgotten," it says again, "the fate of the *last cargo of curious ivories, glass, &c.*, which suffered such wanton outrage on the voyage and at Bombay" (March 2, 1850—p. 241.) A reviewer in the *Quarterly* having echoed the complaints of Mr. Lyard, and given a peppery version of the charges against "certain persons in Bombay," the *Bombay Times* took up the brief for the defence, and indeed stood its ground manfully. The *Athenæum* cites the tart and indignant reply of the Bombay paper, from which I make the following extracts:—"The lesser relics complained of as having been lost were, when here exhibited, *loose in a basket*—they too had broken loose from their original packings—how they were repacked we know not. . . . of the lesser relics there was neither invoice nor description, nor any means whatever of knowing what had been sent, what were present, or what absent. As to what was seen at Bombay, we can speak very particularly, having examined them with the utmost care, and made a note of them at the time, and those spoken of as missing were assuredly never seen here at all—from the time at all events that the relics were laid open to inspection." The same paper says in another place that of the larger relics, only three were laid open to inspection, *viz.*, a black marble obelisk, a gigantic head and a fragment containing the feet and ankles of a bull. (*Athenæum*, April 28,1849 p. 443.) I think these proofs, falling as they do thick upon one another, will suffice for the present. You will notice that the writer of the paper has cited the *Athenæum* at least thrice, and if it has not furnished him with better arguments than those he has adduced, in support of his claim to a fancied discovery, it has not been for want of searching its pages for them—of course in the slipshod fashion which he appears to have made his own. If he had looked a little closer into the volumes for 1847-1850, he would have found ample reasons for keeping this precious discovery to himself. His carelessness is indeed astonishing. Some of your readers will no doubt remember that the following sentence from the *Athenæum* of February 6, 1847, was quoted in the original paper: "A collection of sculptured figures and cuneiform inscriptions from the mound of Nimrod, south of the village of Nunia, opposite Mosul, on the Tigris, on its way to England—lately excavated by Mr. Layard—has been on view in Bombay, by direction of the Asiatic Society." Now mark how he used this, having stumbled on the fact recorded in it, he at once ran away with the notion that the Society owed the possession of the blocks in its museum to this very collection, and sagely accounted for it all by conjuring up a vision of "pieces left behind" in the confusion attendant upon repacking them. Not to speak of other proofs of his blunder, I may say that he did not even see that a description of the general character of the collection and a skeleton catalogue of its contents made up the rest of the paragraph, of which his quotation was the very first sentence. Nor did he perceive that not a single item in that catalogue had anything in common with any one of the Bombay blocks, and that therefore they could not by any possibility be its remnants. It will not be dealing hardly with him to say that when a man with a head on his shoulders does all this, that is to say, loses sight of the major portion of a long passage, and fails to perceive the hostile inference to be drawn therefrom, he evinces a carelessness strange and profound enough to be beyond the hopes of even a literary opponent. It remains for me to reduce this so-called discovery to its original and deserved insignificance, before I am finally quit of the subject. Mr. Henry Cousens in his modest and business-like letter has, it appears to me, cut away the little ground that remained under the writer's feet. That gentleman seems to have not only known all that was worth knowing about these relics, but to have unobtrusively taken the one right step to rescue them from the obscurity and uselessness, to which things of their class are inevitably liable in Bombay. Mr. Cousens having done all this, it is clear that the claim of having discovered a neglected treasure must be given up, and the value of the paper must then centre in the solitary entry from the *Bombay Times*, that is to say, the paper must be said to have been written for the express purpose of announcing to the Society, that in its writer's opinion, the relics might henceforward be called the Rawlinson-Clerk Marbles. This opinion, it will be well to bear in mind, is based only on the *Bombay Times* paragraph. That is the first link in the chain of evidence—if there be any—and conjecture supplies all the rest. Roughly stated the argument (?) comes to this: "We have got a number of Assyrian relics. We know that in 1847 Rawlinson sent some to the Governor of Bombay, which the latter presented to the Economic Museum then forming. We do not know of such relics having been presented to the Society by any other person before or since; therefore, those we have, must be identical with those sent by Rawlinson." I have no quarrel with the conclusion itself just at present. I only want to show that further evidence, if forthcoming, will be certainly not deemed unnecessary.

To return to Mr. Cousens. He says, he sent casts, to Dr. Sayce of the inscriptions in the museum. There are three in all. There is one of five lines on a wing figure, with a five-flowered branch, another of ten on a winged figure, with firoone and basket, and a third on a plain slab of gypsum. What puzzles me is that Dr. Sayce's letter takes cognizance of only one incomplete inscription of Asshur-natori-pal. What then, about the other two? Did Dr. Sayce find them duplicates of any already published and deciphered and therefore unimportant? Or did Mr. Cousens think them not worth sending?—Yours, &c.,

J. O. MONKBARNS.

April 24.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, resumed the enquiry in the case, in which Inspector Dillon prosecuted the woman, Bhagoo, on the charge of kidnapping the girl Thukee on March 16. Further evidence of the father and other witnesses who accompanied him to Poona, in quest of the girl was recorded. Mr. Warden, who defended the prisoner, brought evidence to prove that the girl was not forcibly removed from Bombay for the purpose alleged by the prosecution, but that she left of her own free will. The evidence of Dr. Sydney Smith, the Police Surgeon showed that the girl Thukee was taken to him on the morning of the 17th of March by the police for examination, Dr. Smith could not say exactly what her age was, but he took it she was more than fifteen and might be sixteen years of age. She bore no marks of violence.

Mr. Cooper, in disposing of the case, said the police had made enquiries and placed before him all the evidence they had to offer. The police had been unable to find any evidence to corroborate the statement of the girl as to her having been violated; and without corroboration of course it would not be safe to convict anybody. If the girl was over sixteen and went away of her own consent the accused had not committed any offence. The father himself was unable to state whether the girl was above sixteen or not. The police surgeon had been called and he was unable to state whether the girl was sixteen or not. That being so he (the Magistrate) said he was bound to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused. It also appeared to him doubtful whether the girl did not go away with the accused with her own consent. There being a doubt upon that point he must also give that to the benefit of the accused whom he therefore discharged. Of course, Mr. Cooper, added, if there was any further evidence produced against her by the police he would consider whether it would be for him to proceed further in the case or not.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE annual prize-distribution, in connection with the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Girls' Schools took place on Saturday evening, at the house of Mr. Noormahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, Khoja Mohollа, Dr. T. Blaney presiding. Amongst those present were:—Messrs. Karimbhoy Ibrahim, Hassanbhoy Visram, Munjibhoy Nathoo, Jafferbhoy Shamjee, Mahomedbhoy Karimbhoy Ibram, Abdulla Meherally Dharamsey, K. N. Kabrajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Masani, Rahimtoola Noormahomed, Kassumbhoy Ahmed Nabib, &c. There was also a fair attendance of Parsee and Hindu ladies. Bai Roopsabai Lulloobhoy, head-mistress of the school, read a report in Gujerati, in which it was stated that the school was established in the year 1884, by the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, who took a keen interest in the advancement of female education amongst his own community. There were now 156 girls on the roll, showing an increase of 67 girls on the previous year. After the death of Mr. Jairajbhoy the entire management of the school devolved upon his son, Mr. Noormahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, and it was a satisfaction to the head-mistress that Mr. Noormahomed had proved himself equal to the task. Rao Saheb Narajray Suntokray Dessi, Educational Inspector, examined the pupils on the 12th of March last, when he declared himself satisfied with the progress made by the girls.

Dr. Blaney, who distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, said that he had to thank them very cordially for the honour they had done him in asking him to preside It was always an agreeable duty to him to appear at the distribution of prizes at these schools, and it was a double gratification to him to distribute prizes at the schools of girls, because he considered persons who were connected voluntarily or involuntarily with education in India regarded the progress of education amongst females as the back-bone of advancement. (Applause.) The Khoja community had taken female education in hand and, he (Dr. Blaney) was sure that it would not relinquish it. He had known the family of the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy for fifty years, and he had never known them during that long time to recede from any work which they took up. (Applause.) He expected that in the near future the number of girls in the school would increase more and more, and that it would become a rule in the Khoja community to educate their girls, and not to leave them uneducated. He was sure that Mr. Dhurmsey, solicitor, and Mr. Kabrajee and his other colleagues in the municipal joint schools committee would not neglect any opportunity for the advancement of female education in Bombay. He was very much pleased by the songs sung by the girls, and he recommended the wealthy gentlemen present to supply the girls with a harmonium. He also recommended them to get an English teacher for the School as the parents who desired to teach their girls English had to send them to the Mission school in the absence of English teachers in the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy School.

Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy consented to present a harmonium to the school. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the assembly dispersed.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

THE seventeenth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholers of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, at No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Vundrawundass Purshotumdass presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

The balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the period under review show that the company has made a profit of Rs. 66,692-11-11, including Rs. 393-1-11 brought forward from last year's account. The directors consider the result so far satisfactory, as during the first half-year the market for cotton ruled high, and there have been frequent stoppages on account of the card-room having undergone a thorough overhauling; the mill had also to be stopped for some days last December owing to replacing a complete set of new brasses to the second motion-shaft. The directors paid an interim dividend in August last at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, which amount to Rs. 22,492-8-0. They now propose to pay a like sum which will absorb Rs.22,492-8-0; to set aside to deterioration of machinery and building account Rs. 21,000-10-10. And to carry to next year's account Rs. 707-11-11—total Rs. 6,692-11-11.

The report, audited accounts, and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1890, were adopted, Messrs. Gocouldas Narronjee and Luckmidass Waljee, whose turn it was to retire by rotation, were re-appointed directors of the company. Messrs. Framji Temoolji Mirza and Tribhowandass Venidas were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each for the current year.

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWUR.

THE following is a list of residents at the above hotel:—

Surgeon-General and Mrs Webb from Poona.
*Major, Mrs, and Miss Hepburne from Kirkee.
*Miss Hunter from Kirkee.
*Mr, Mrs, and Master Maclaren, C E, from Satara.
*Mrs and Master Walker from Poona.
Dr J Ernest Nevins, M B, from Baroda.
E S Cookson, Esq, from Satara.
Dr Thacker, I M D, from Poona.
E Newnham Davis, Esq, from Satara.
R C Brown, Esq, C S, from Satara.
*Herbert Batty, Esq, CS, from Ratnagiri.
T B Dickson, Esq, from Satara.
Mrs and Miss Catania from Secunderabad.
W N Forbes, Esq, from Secunderabad.
E Nunn, Esq, from Poona.
E Bell, Esq, from Poona.
W Thompson, Esq, from Satara.
Trotter, Esq, from Satara.

Marked thus * left within the week.

POONA RACES, 1891.

IN the prospectus for the Poona Meeting, 1891, the following corrections are made.

In the 3rd Race, second day, "The Pony Derby" in the 3rd line read, aged 13-2 to carry 9 stone 3 lbs.

In the 4th Race, second day, "H. H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate" in the fourth line the words "including handicaps" to be expunged.

In the 6th race, second day, "The Galloway Plate in the 7th line read winner of the Derby to carry a special extra penalty," and the words *or maiden galloways* to be eliminated.

Third Race, third day, the Governor's Cup on the 6th and 9th lines the words "including handicaps" to be expunged.

By order of the Stewards,
JAMES F. WILLOUGHBY, Lt.-Col.,
For Honorary Secretary, W. I. T Club.
24th April, 1891.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury resumed the trial of the following case:—

A BIGAMY CASE.

Mahadoo Bhicoo Boria, a Maratha, was again placed at the bar on a charge of having committed bigamy by marrying a woman, named Rukhmee, during the lifetime of her former husband; and also with abetment of the offence and adultery. Mr. J. J. Guzdar appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jamiestram Nanabhai Haridas for the defence.

Some further evidence was called for the prosecution, when Mr. Guzdar drew the Court's attention to three cases in the Bombay High Court reports, the facts of which were very similar to those of this case, and in which it was held that it was an immoral custom to allow a woman to marry again during the life-time of her former husband and that the Court could not recognise the authority of a caste to declare a marriage null and void, or to allow a woman to remarry during the life-time of her former husband, remarking that, in the latter case, the offence was clearly that of bigamy. The learned counsel then addressed the jury at some length on the evidence called by the prosecution.

Mr. Jamiestram, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoners cited West and Buhler, Mayne, and other authorities on Hindu Law, submitting that, under certain circumstances, some of which existed in this case, a release could be granted, after which a second marriage would not be null and void. The prosecution had failed to call Rukhmee, and probably they were afraid that, if she appeared in the witness-box, she might give evidence of a release such as the advocate had referred to. They probably feared that she might give evidence which would break down their case. At any rate, her absence was a material flaw in the prosecution. Mr. Jamiestram stated that there were some semi-Hindu races to whom the Hindu law of marriage could not apply; and he contended that it could not be applied to this case either. The prosecution had failed to prove what law of marriage was applicable to this case; and the advocate remarked that the charge brought against the prisoner could not be sustained. Mr. Jamiestram asked the jury not to believe the evidence of the witnesses called for the prosecution, for some of them contradicted the evidence they had given before the Magistrate, while the rest appeared plainly to be tutored witnesses. Strict proof of marriage was required in a case like this; and the advocate contended that strict proof had not been given in this case.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the first question was whether the prosecutor was validly married to Rukhmee. The marriage was said to have taken place five and twenty years ago, and it was for the jury to say whether they could believe the statements of the prosecutor and his two witnesses. Assuming that the jury believed the evidence in that regard, the next question for their consideration was whether there was a release of the marriage. It appeared in evidence that Rukhmee, when told by members of her caste that she could not re-marry in the life-time of her former husband, said that her former husband had deserted her for ten years. The caste decided that she could not re-marry in the life-time of her former husband, but when she persisted, they said "*Do as you like*, and if any person comes forward, take the consequences." His Lordship expressed a strong doubt as to Rukhmee's statement that she had been deserted for ten years. If that were true, she could easily have adduced proof to show that; but no attempt whatever was made in that direction. There was not a particle of evidence to show that the prosecutor had deserted her for ten years, or had consented to her marrying again.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of abetment of bigamy with a recommendation to mercy. Prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

A BORAH CHEATING A MARWAREE.

Abdool Hoosein Sullemjee, a Borah, with a grey beard and whiskers, was charged with cheating Ramnarayen Harnandroy, of the firm of Khetseydas Harnandroy, by falsely representing to him that his property, situated in Bhoosaree Mohollа, was unencumbered, and thereby inducing Ramnarayen to discount bills for him to the extent of Rs. 15,000. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson defended the prisoner.

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case for the prosecution. The complainant, Ramnarayen, was acquainted for some time with the prisoner, who, in the beginning of August, 1889, asked him to discount certain bills for him. Ramnarayen agreed to do so if security was given. Prisoner then said he had a house, situated in Bhoosaree Mohollа; and after inspecting the house, which appeared to him to be worth Rs. 25,000 or 26,000, and on the representation of the prisoner that the property was unencumbered, and was not mortgaged at the time to any body, Ramnarayen agreed to discount the prisoner's bills. He took prisoner to the office of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, solicitors, where a managing clerk, Tribhowandas Lulloobhoy, put him certain questions, in answer to which prisoner said that the property was not mortgaged, but that he had lost the title-deeds. He undertook, however, to produce a reconveyance of the property to him by a former mortgagee, who, he said, had been paid off; and two Municipal bills in his name in respect of the property. On the 5th August, 1889, the mortgage-deed, which had been prepared, was read over and explained by Tribhowandas to the parties, who signed and executed it in the presence of Mr. Edgelow, the prisoner all the time representing that he had power to convey the property to the complainant when he well knew that he had not, and that the property was unencumbered. Ramnarayen subsequently discounted bills, for the prisoner. When they became due, and when prisoner was unable to meet them, Ramnarayen renewed them. After a time, he agreed to discount bills for Rs. 5,000 more. The prisoner was again asked and again represented that the property was not mortgaged to any body. Tribhowandas being employed to draw up a further mortgage on the property, it was signed and executed by the parties on the 4th January, 1890. In the further mortgage, there was a very distinct covenant on the part of the prisoner that the property was unencumbered. Ramnarayen discounted bills for Rs. 5,000 more, and as they were not paid at maturity they were renewed. Ramnarayen had in his possession six bills for Rs. 15,000, none of which had been paid. In April, 1890, the prisoner presented a petition for the benefit of the Act, and his property was vested in the Official Assignee. Ramnarayen afterwards learned that the prisoner had, previously to the mortgage to him, mortgaged the house to one Harivalabh Balgovind for Rs. 20,000, and had executed a second mortgage to another person for Rs. 3,000. It was impossible he could have forgotten these previous mortgages when executing the mortgage to Ramnarayen; and it appeared that, in December, 1889, when trying to mortgage the same house to Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, prisoner represented to him that there was only one mortgage on the property, that of Harivalabhdas, for Rs. 20,000. It also appeared that the title-deeds had not been lost, but had been deposited with Harivalabhdas. Mr. John Campbell, Civil Engineer, valued the property at Rs. 24,400. The case, the learned counsel said, was similar to that of a man borrowing Rs. 500 on what he represented to be a real diamond but which afterwards turned out to be paste. So in this case, the prisoner mortgaged to Ramnarayen for Rs. 15,000, property which was worth nothing, because he had previously mortgaged it to the hilt to other persons, to whom title-deeds had also been made over.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

About the time of the rising of the Court the Chief Justice intimated that the essential element in an offence of cheating appeared to be wanting here. The complainant said that he distinctly relied on the prisoner's statements as he knew him to be a good man; and if he did so, then he was not induced by the prisoner to do what he wished him to do. His lordship therefore desired the jury to return a formal verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Scott said he was not instructed to press for a conviction after the expression of his lordship's opinion. The Public Prosecutor had taken up the case, because his lordship had referred it to him on Mr. Inverarity withdrawing from the private prosecution; and he had no wish to press the matter.

The jury, having returned a verdict of not guilty, the prisoner was discharged; and their being no other case for trial, the Sessions were formally dissolved.

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

SINGLES.

THE final tie will be played this evening, at 5-15 p.m.

Nicholson — ÷ 30
Chatterton + 15 + 2 bisques.

"ALL things are soon prepared in a well ordered house." Sensible folks do their work quickly by using SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION ON THE MARCH.

THE *Pioneer's* special correspondent, writing from *Camp Khuzama*, on the 21st inst, says.—The concentration at a place like Kohima of 1,200 troops and their equipment for active service is not such a simple matter as stay-at-home critics in India seem to imagine. The three Gurkha regiments stationed in Assam are, it is true, always ready to move at the shortest notice, and they have again and again proved that they can reach threatened points on the frontier with marvellous quickness; but it must be remembered that on the present occasion this column, which General Collett is commanding, has to carry ten days' supplies with it and has to trust to coolie transport all the way to Manipur. Moreover, from Shikarighat, the landing place on the Brahmaputra, to Nichuguard, at the foot of the Naga hills, the road is for five miles a track which a shower of rain converts into a swarmp, while for the remaining distance through Golaghat and Nambhar forest, some seventy-seven miles, there is only a crossway unmettled, as most roads in the Assam Valley seem to be, and liable to be cut up by cart traffic after the thunderstorms which burst at this season.

In all border expeditions the transport question comes to the front with such grim persistency and always in such an impressive form that one wonders when Government will deal with it as a whole in an Imperial spirit instead of handing it timorously year after year and always shirking a practical solution owing to considerations of expense. When a petty campaign had to be entered upon in Sikkim, transport mules were sent by rail from Peshawur and Rawalpindi. Now that we are moving upon a wretched little State like Manipur some hundreds of mules have to be hurried from Madras and Poona to the Brahmaputra Valley. It may be quite true that two expeditions are in course of being carried out on the North-West Frontier, but there are not more than twenty thousand men engaged in these, or one-twelfth of the garrison of India. Is there not transport sufficient in Northern India to admit of a score of regiments being sent on field service without disorganising the system under which carriage is supplied to the troops generally? Multiply by ten the number of transport animals at every important cantonment from Shillong in the east to Peshawar in the west, and you will be able to make war on a large scale and a small scale alike rapidly and effectively. Mr. Pittar, the energetic Deputy Commissioner at Golaghat, can, I doubt not, tell a story with a moral regarding the wheeled carriage he collected and the supplies which the carts carried to Nichuguard. So can the planters, to whom many of these carts belong, and who are feeling the want of them at the present moment. As I was hastening onwards through the steamy heat of the Nambhar forest I saw dead bullocks on the roadside and a long line of carts slowly moving onward, and the thought occurred that the placing of an adequate amount of supplies at Kohima depended absolutely on fine weather. Had the rain which fell for a few days at Shikarighat continued and extended inland, the march of General Collett's Column would have been indefinitely postponed.

There were no means by which a strong transport train could be concentrated on Golaghat by the Nichuguard route, and the civil authorities had to do their best to meet the pressure suddenly put upon them by the military. But if this was the case up to Nichuguard, matters beyond were far worse. The cart track ends at that point, and thence onward is a hill road made by General Collett and the 23rd Pioneers some years ago. It passes up a gorge in which the scenery is beautiful and striking in every way, but this does not compensate for certain practical difficulties in the way of steep gradients and sharp turns. After some few miles the hills open out somewhat and the road slowly ascends, winding round spurs and reaching an altitude of over 3,000 feet. Then it begins to descend again, and between the twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth miles the traveller has to drop down right to the bed of the river, some 2,000 feet, and then begin the weary ascent to Kohima, which is between 5,000 and 6,000 feet above the sea-level. Seven miles of road with easy gradients lead him to this, the chief contonment among the Naga hills. In a year or two wheeled vehicles will probably reach Kohima, for the old project of a cart road is now certain to be revived. Meanwhile pack animals can travel rapidly along. If only they were forthcoming; but it is a long way from Poona and Madras to Nichuguard and our mules are still on their way. How then have supplies been carried up the hill? The answer is, on the backs of Naga coolies. The latter are most averse to labour of this kind, however well they may be paid, and it is only because Mr Davis, Deputy Commissioner at Kohima, is an officer whose personal influence over these half-reclaimed savages is little short of the marvellous, that they now condescend to do us temporary service. Even as it is they have to be paid four rupees for every maund they carry to Kohima, or at the rate of nearly two annas per mile. The bill on this account will be a heavy one unless transport animals reach Nichuguard in large numbers very soon. For two months supplies have to be brought up forthwith, and another four for eighteen hundred men later on. I do not pretend that we are entering upon a campaign. It may be our ill-luck not to see a shot fired; but this Manipur Expedition, apart from its grave political character, is not unimportant if it only serves to show how much still remains to be done in getting every section of the army in India, whether on the North-East or the North-West borders, provided with an adequate complement of transport in peace time. Before leaving this question I may add that we are trying a somewhat hazardous experiment. In the eight days' march on which we have now set out we are relying on some thirteen hundred Naga coolies who are expected to go right through to Manipur. This has never before been attempted, as the Manipur Raj always supplied coolies for carriage in years gone by.

On the 17th instant Mr. Davis had collected some 1,500 Nagas in Kohima for a start that day, but when the move was postponed until the 20th these men had to be sent back to their villages. It seemed most doubtful if they would re-assemble; but the word of the Deputy Commissioner is as a law to them, and yesterday morning the open space below Kohima Fort was covered with wild-looking men, many naked save for an apology of a waist-cloth, and others boasting but a blanket or a stout cotton sheet. These were our Nagas, and Mr. Davis and Captain Willcocks, transport officers, had indeed their work cut out to assign its duty to each section of coolies. But all was eventually arranged, and when the last load had been sent away there were 170 spare coolies. This was indeed most satisfactory, and was an eloquent proof of Mr Davis's power in these hills. He it was, you may remember, who promptly ordered the Manipuri Thana at Mao to be attacked. Which business was well done by Captain Macintyre and the frontier police, and a good effect was produced along the border. He has now an anxious time in keeping the headmen of the coolies to their bargains. Each Naga, by the way, gets ten rupees for the journey to Manipur, feeding himself on the route, but already the Nagas owing allegiance to Manipur are offering to help us with more coolies, so we shall probably reach Imphal on the 29th with or without fighting.

There is not much to describe in connection with our two marches, for we are still in British territory. The column with its 1,200 fighting men and 1,500 coolies winds like a gigantic snake along the road which itself is serions in the extreme, as it follows the contour of spurs which stretch down from a precipitous range on our left into a valley where the terraced cultivation of rice abounds. Spear heads shining in the sun indicate where our Nagas are toiling along, and splashes of brown among the bright green of the jungle show that our sturdy Gurkhas in khaki have set their faces towards Manipur. "Our khookries are thirsty for blood," is the significant phrase uttered by one of them. They are burning to wipe off the disgrace which attaches to the defeat of 500 sepoys by the despised Manipuris, and in their ranks are some who were actually in the fight of March 24th. To-day we have heard news which may complicate matters in an unexpected way, when the three columns from Kohima, Tammu and Cachar are within a day's march of Manipur. It is, as I have already telegraphed to you, that 62 prisoners are still in the Regent's hands. They are British subjects, though not Europeans, and their fate must be carefully considered. When the expedition was first sanctioned instructions were issued to the military commanders on the basis that Mr. Quinton and others might be alive when the force should reach the capital. When it became known that the British officers had been killed but all other prisoners released a new set of instructions were naturally sent. The question now arises whether if the Regent persists in keeping these 62 men as hostages the old instructions will not come into force. The meanest British subject is entitled to consideration and his safety must always be a matter of importance. As to our chances of fighting, they are not very promising just now, as the road is said to be clear at least to Sengmai. So Captain Birch, with his three screw guns, and Captain Allen, Field Engineer, with his dynamite, may not have an opportunity of showing the Manipuris what shells and explosives can do.

We are still on the wire here, and a little post office receives our letters; but beyond Mao the wire is destroyed, and Mr. Pinhey will have a hard task to repair it. Mr. Mitchell accompanies the column as interpreter in Manipuri, being familiar with the language, and after our settlement of political affairs he will assume charge of the Kohima-Manipur road.

Seeing we are now actually on the road it may appear somewhat late in the day to mention the heavy work done preliminary to General Collett's arrival at Kohima on the 16th instant. The General and his Chief Staff Officer, Major Gwatkin, were unable to leave Shikarighat before the 13th instant, and consequently the organisation of the column had to be entrusted to Colonel Evans, Major Ridgeway and Captain Kitson, as it was then intended that a start should be made on the 17th instant. General Collett on his arrival expressed the highest approval of everything that had been done, and the officers mentioned, not to forget Captain Fisgerald, Commissariat Officer, and Captain Willocks, who has had special experience in this part

DEATH OF COUNT VON MOLTKE.

THE sudden death is announced by Reuter of the Veteran General Count Von Moltke at the age of over ninety years. Narrating the story of his life "Men of the Time" says :—

Count Hellmuth Von Moltke was descended from a well-known Mecklenburg family, and was born at Parchim, Oct. 26, 1800, in the neighbourhood of which place his father, a former officer of the Mollendorf regiment, possessed the estate of Gnewitz. Soon after Hellmuth's birth his parents settled down in Holstein; and thus the boy, in his twelfth year, went to Copenhagen, in order to devote himself, in the barracks there, to the military profession. In 1822 he entered the Prussian service, as a lieutenant in the 8th infantry regiment, and studied in the Military Academy. The war had nearly ruined his parents, and the young officer was thrown entirely on his own resources. After having spent some time in the School of Division of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Moltke was entered into the General staff. In 1835 he undertook a tour in Turkey, which brought him under the notice of the Sultan Mahmoud, who advised with the young Prussian officer on the reorganisation of the Turkish army. Moltke remained several years in Turkey, and in 1839 took part in the campaign of the Turks in Syria against the Viceroy Mehemed Ali of Egypt and his adopted son Ibrahim Pasha. In 1845, having returned to Prussia, and published an account of his Turkish experiences, he became adjutant to Prince Henry of Prussia, then resident in Rome, and after his death, in 1847, was engaged in connection with the general command on the Rhine, becoming, in 1848, a member of the Grand General Staff, and, in 1849, Chief of the Staff, of the 4th Army Corps, in Magdeburg. In 1858 he was advanced to the rank of Chief of the Grand General Staff of the Prussian Army, and in 1859 became a Lieutenant General. In the Austro-Italian war Moltke was present in the Austrian head-quarters. After the conclusion of peace, he spared no pains that he might fully develop the capacities of the Prussian General Staff and the Prussian Army. When the war of 1864 against Denmark broke out Moltke sketched the plan of the campaign, and assisted in its execution, acting similarly in the case of the war of 1866. The whole plan of the Bohemian campaign was due to the Lieutenant-General, who was personally present in the battle of Koniggratz, which he led, and in like manner arranged the bold advance of the Prussian columns against Olmutz and Vienna, and negotiated the armistice and the preliminaries of peace. For these services he received the Order of the Black Eagle, and a national dotation. To "Father Moltke" (Vater Moltke), as he is familiarly termed in the German army, and his brilliant strategy are ascribed the splendid victories of the German arms in the Franco-German war. He was the Commander-in-Chief. The whole plan of the campaign was due to him. In recognition of his unrivalled services Moltke, who was already a baron, was created a count (Oct. 28, 1870), made the Chief Marshal of the German Empire (Sept., 1871), and again received a national dotation. The illustrious Marshal, who is generally regarded as the first strategist of the day, received from the Czar the Order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia, in Oct., 1870; and from his own sovereign the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross, March 22, 1871. An English translation of his "Observations on the Influence that Arms of Precision have on Modern Tactics," was published at London in 1871.

In an article on Veteran Soldiers, which appeared some time ago in the *St. James's Gazette*, the writer thus spoke of Von Moltke :—

The majority of Prussian Field-Marshals have been old men; yet even among Prussian Field-Marshals Hellmuth Karl Bernhard, Count von Moltke, who has just celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his entrance upon the profession of arms, ranks as a senior. Born at Parchim, in Mecklenburg, on the 26th of October, 1800, he joined the Danish service on the 9th of March, 1819; exchanged it for the Prussian service in 1822; was attached to the General Staff in 1832; travelled to the East in 1835; watched the Turkish compaign in Syria in 1839; acted as chief of the general staff of the 4th Army Corps from 1840 to 1855; and in 1858 became chief of the general staff of the army. Up to this time, and indeed for six years longer, he was an unknown strategist—practically, in fact, an unknown man. At the beginning of 1864 he had worked in the offices of the general staff for over thirty years, and had, so far as the world at large was aware, done neither good nor harm there. At the outbreak of the brief Danish war he was created chief of the general staff of the allied armies in Schleswig; and then for the first time, at the age of sixty-four, he began to make his mark in Europe. Yet that campaign gave him but few opportunities, and even after it was over Moltke was an unfamiliar name save to a handful of close students of strategy. In 1866, however, the chance was a better one, and Moltke took the utmost advantage of it. He had foreseen everything and prepared everything beforehand. His scheme of mobilization was perfect, his plan of campaign worked with almost the precision of a machine, and day after day the troops whom he had trained did exactly the deeds which he had intended them to do at that particular time and place. The way in which the operations of 1866 were carried out was a revelation to the world. Still it was thought by some critics that Moltke had been extraordinarily lucky against the Austrians, and that his success had been due even more to good fortune than to good strategy. Very much more unanimous was the state of critical opinion after the war of 1870-71. Moltke did even more than he had done in 1866, and did it as surely and yet more effectively. In 1871, if not before, he was universally recognized as the greatest military organizer and strategist of the century—perhaps, indeed, of any century. In 1870 he had been created Count; in 1871 he was raised to the rank of Field-Marshal; and ever since, although his marvellous powers have never again been demonstrated in the field, his absolute supremacy in the mastery of the modern science of war has been accepted without challenge. That silent old man, with the deeply-lined face and the inscrutable eyes, has for nineteen years been one of the chief peace-keepers of Europe; and to-day, in his eighty-ninth year, he is still a giant with whom no one would willingly wrestle. As little, therefore, can he be spared by Europe in general as by Germany in particular.

Few great soldiers have served so long, and fewer still so well as Moltke. He is eighty-nine, and has served for seventy years. Wellington died at eighty-three, and had served only sixty-five years. Our oldest living field-marshal, Sir Patrick Grant, has served for seventy years; but he is four years Moltke's junior, and when he first buckled on a sword for the Honourable East India Company he was only a boy of fifteen. Macmahon is only eighty-one, Canrobert only eighty, Lord Napier of Magdala but seventy-nine. Among the field-marshals of the past, however, one finds a few whose years and periods of service can compare with those of Count von Moltke. Lord Gough entered the army at the age of fifteen, and remained a soldier for seventy-five years. Sir John Burgoyne entered the army at sixteen, and did not leave it for seventy-three years. Old Count von Wrangel—"Papa Wrangel," as he was called by the Berlin children—had ninety-three years of life and eighty-one years of service on his shoulders when he died in 1877. But these are exceptional cases. Blucher died at seventy-seven, after a service of under fifty years. Soult died at eighty-two, after a service of sixty-six years. Grouchy died at eighty-one. Bernadotte died at seventy-eight. Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, "der alte Dessauer," died at seventy-one. Steinmetz died at eighty-one; Manteuffel at seventy-six; Herwarth von Bittenfeld at eighty-eight; and Derfflinger, the victor of Fehrbellin, at eighty-nine.

In another way, also, Count von Moltke differs from most of the great military leaders of all time. He was already an old man of seventy when he achieved his greatest success, the triumph of 1870-71; Wellington was but forty-six at Waterloo; Napoleon but thirty-one at Marengo; Marlborough fifty-four at Blenheim; Charles XII. eighteen at Narva; Wolfe thirty-three at Quebec; Todleben thirty-seven at Sebastopol; Alexander eighteen at Cheronea; Cæsar fifty at Pharsalia; Hannibal twenty-six when he crossed the Alps; Scipio Africanus thirty-three at Zama; Belisarius twenty-five at Daras; the Black Prince twenty-six at Poictiers; Grant forty-one at Vicksburg; Sheridan thirty-three at Cedar Creek; and Marshal Saxe forty-nine at Fontenoy. In his youth Count von Moltke was known to the Grand Duke Karl of Mecklenburg, who died in 1818 at the age of seventy-seven. It seems almost incredible that a man who is still alive and who won his great triumphs less than twenty years ago should have held converse with a Prince who lived before the Battle of Dettingen, and who must have associated with people who had been the companions of Marlborough and Prince Eugene; yet so it is. It is easy by the aid of facts like this that one is able to realize all that Count von Moltke's great age and still undimmed powers mean. His long life has been mainly given to military studies. He has however found time to write three books, only one of which is purely military. The earliest "The Russo-Turkish Campaign" appeared in 1835, and in a newly edited form in 1877; the second "Letters on the Situation and Events in Turkey, 1835-39," was published in 1841 and again in 1876; the third, "Letters from Russia appeared in 1887. When ever he has needed relaxation he has usually found it in whist—a game of w... even now he is very fond, and of which, as mi... expected, he is a remarkable player. Dur... Franco-German war there were but few evenings on which he did not manage to enjoy a rubber; and for many years afterwards it was the nightly business of his aide-de-camp, a nephew who is to be very like him to make up a little party of good players, so that the Count might never miss his game.

One of a series of sketches of "Grand Old Men" in the London *Echo* treated of the deceased marshal. Writing on June 1st 1889 the biographer gives some particulars of his private life and habits. He says :—

It is eighty-nine years ago, come the 26th of October next, since Hellmuth Earl Bernhard Moltke, the grand old military tactician of Germany, was born in Parchim, a little town in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg. To see him now, as he sits in the Reichstag, calmly but earnestly following every sentence that falls from the lips of the assembled legislators, or to watch him during the neighbourhood of his charming old country seat in Silesia, making his regular calls, and now and again dropping into the village schools and giving a cheery word or two of advice to the scholars, one would hardly think him to be a veteran who can boast of having taken part, and that part sometimes a very active one, in his country's history for nearly three-quarters of a century. His clean-shaven chin, his fresh complexion, and his light-coloured hair, all contribute to his young-looking appearance. His father, Baron Friedrich, was a retired army captain and young Hellmuth, the second of the Baron's three children, was born during the progression of those ruinous wars between Germany and France at the latter end of the last and the beginning of the present century which lost for his country the Netherlands, the territory west of the Rhine, and the States in Italy. Since his birth the Napoleonic Empire has fallen, the Bourbons have been restored and expelled, the Second Empire and Second Republic have come and gone, and a Third Republic now flourishes in France; the great modern German Empire has grown and is still developing; and, indeed, the history of the whole continent of Europe has been such as to give scope to Von Moltke for the exercise of his magnificent strategic and tactical propensities.

So notably had he distinguished himself at his eighteenth year—he had been sent to the Military College of Copenhagen when he was eleven years old—that the then King of Denmark nominated him as Royal Page of Honour, with army rank; and lieutenant's commission soon followed. This he, however, resigned within two years of its date, in order to join the Prussian Army, which he entered as sub-lieutenant on March 12, 1822. For twelve years he remained lieutenant, prosecuting his military studies assiduously the while, making topography an especial feature, and acquiring the right of wearing the crimson stripe by being appointed a permanent official of the General Staff—a decoration of which he is proud to this day, and wears prominently, whether he be attired in the plain undress frock so familiar with those who are accustomed to see him in his daily habits, or gorgeously arrayed, in obedience to some Court fete day, in the nodding plumes, gaudy ribbons, glittering stars and epaulettes connected with the uniform of Field-Marshal. From 1835 to 1838 Moltke was busily engaged by the Sublime Porte in reorganising the land forces of the Padishah Mahmoud I. on a European model. He had been on a visit of pleasure to European Turkey and the Grecian Archipelago, and so impressed had been the Sheraskier by Moltke's description of the Prussian Landwehr system, that he was prevailed upon to undertake this task, and having obtained an indefinite furlough, he set about the work in real earnest. Scientific engineering, topographic surveys, the mapping of the Bosphorus, the designing of fortifications, bridges, waterworks, and military schools were eventually included in the scheme, for the carrying out of which Moltke was invested with extraordinary powers. His efforts were recognised, not only by the Sublime Porte, but by his own Government, the Emperor Fredrick William III. conferring on him the much-coveted "Ordre pour le Merite." Step by step he obtained promotion, till in 1859, he became Chief of the General Staff of the Army, when began his operations in connection with military matters in Germany, the effects from which were apparent when the war with Denmark occurred five years later. The struggle in 1866 was undoubtedly Moltke's great opportunity, the campaigns being devised and arranged by him to the minutest detail. He had been popular before, but the success that attended all his plans in this memorable war, added to his prestige, and he became once the most popular man in all Germany. When the North German Parliament was formed in the year following the treaty of alliance, Moltke was elected one of its members, and politicians were surprised to find the great strategist was as able a debater as he was a tactician, thus adding another to the many faculties which had gained for him the good-feeling of his countrymen. The important part he played in the Franco-Prussian War is fresh in the memory even of our younger readers. For years before that terrible war he had perceived the catastrophe to be inevitable, and when he sank into seclusion on the death of his wife, he conceived and completed the plans for carrying on the struggle. Scarce an important episode in that war which had made the name of Moltke stamped upon it. His direction of the whole of the military operations from his quarters at Versailles was a marvel of disciplinary skill and judgment. He signed the capitulations both of Sedan and of Paris; and unquestionably the old Emperor felt what he said when he clasped Moltke to his breast, at the memorable dinner at Versailles, and gave him the whole of the credit of the triumph. On his return to Germany Hellmuth Moltke became Count Von Moltke, Field-Marshal of Germany, and the recipient of a large sum of money for his indomitable labour in his country's service.

Putting aside Moltke's exceptional ability in matters military, he is still an extraordinary man. As a linguist he takes front rank: German, Danish, French Italian, Spanish, Romanic, Turkish, Arabic, Russian, and English are spoken fluently by him; he is an excellent painter, a profound lover of music, and a musician, an accomplished equestrian, and chess player. His disposition is reserved rather than otherwise; but is amiable kind, and affectionate. His conversation is always clear, decisive, and to point; he detests the practice of speaking when one has nothing to say. At times he imparts a sense of humour into his speech, but on no account so much as to make it appear even bordering on the ridiculous. He is one of the most unassuming of simple men. When the old hero is staying at Berlin, he occupies a house assigned to him by the Emperor Fredrick, situated on the Konigsplatz. The dwelling is a large one, yet Von Moltke lives almost exclusively in two of the rooms which it contains. On one side is his study; on the other his bed-room. The latter encloses, close to its only window, a very large bed, provided with coverings of plain material, a toilet-table, and several old oaken wardrobes for his various uniforms. The chief ornament of the apartment, however, is the portrait of Moltke's wife (who died after a short and painful illness on the Christmas eve of 1868), and a portrait of her son at Kreisan. Encircling these two keepsakes are placed palm-leaves, which are changed by the Count's own hands every year; and it is a fact worth noting that whenever he goes to Kreisan, he never fails to make a pilgrimage to his wife's resting-place, and to spend a time in silently meditating over her tomb. Communicating directly with the bedroom is the study. One touching memento in this apartment is a branch of laurel, with an inscription, dated March 1888, given to Moltke by the Empress Augusta, and torn from a wreath laid on the remains of the aged Emperor.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st April, 1891 compared with the statement of the 14th April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 14. Rs. A. P.	April 21. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,21,76,406 3 5	2,23,80,884 14 8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,53,32,373 8 10	5,80,76,574 6 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,86,198 4 9	3,20,597 14 6
Sundries	21,84,655 5 5	25,34,358 1 3
	Rs. 10,55,89,933 6 5	10,60,12,415 4 7
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	97,32,939 8 0	93,37,322 0 0
Other authorized Invts.	74,35,850 4 0	74,32,330 4 0
Loan on Govt. and other authorized Securities	94,94,835 6 5	89,30,907 14 10
Credits on do.	71,93,705 2 0	62,83,682 4 1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,57,68,836 15 3	2,46,18,523 7 1
Balances with other Bks	8,03,020 5 8	8,51,265 10 4
Bullion	10,57,948 2 2	10,54,196 1 8
Dead Stock	12,22,424 0 2	12,22,783 6 11
Stamps	11,461 2 4	11,189 3 6
Sundries	11,53,674 1 5	17,66,844 3 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,47,78,686 8 11	2,50,25,143 13 8
Do. at Branches	1,69,37,494 14 1	1,85,76,165 14 9
	Rs. 10,55,89,933 6 5	10,60,12,415 4 7

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets on the 21st April, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Head Office	5,34,971 Dec.
Branches	7,81,429 Inc.
	1,46,292 Inc.
	5,75,900 Dec.

ASSETS.

	4,97,236 Dec.
	5,63,927 Dec.
	9,10,623 Dec.
	11,50,314 Dec.
	2,45,451 Inc.
	26,38,671 Inc.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England, Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

BOTOT TOOTH PASTE, BOTOT BARK TOOTH POWDER, SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR, THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR. Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE EAU DE BOTOT. The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS. PARIS, 17, RUE DE LA PAIX. In all the best Bazaars of BOMBAY and 78B, ESPLANADE ROAD. See each article bears the signature :

GOLD MEDALS—Dublin, 1882; Boston, 1883; London (International Exhibition), 1884. SILVER MEDAL—Liverpool (International Exhibition), 1886. FIRST CLASS AWARD (Highest Honours obtainable)—Adelaide Exhibition, 1887.

Sir JAMES MURRAY'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

The only known Drug which CURES A HEADACHE.

FOR OVER 60 YEARS IN USE AS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER. In Warm Climates it is invaluable, as it cools the Blood and improves the system generally. It cures Acidity, Indigestion and Gout, and is most useful in the Nursery. The Signature of the Inventor (SIR JAMES MURRAY, M.D., the eminent Physician) is on every label, ensuring the original preparation. Sold throughout India in large sized bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d. & 5s. 6d. each. NOTE—This preparation is absolutely free from any substances forming stone or gravel, the great objection to Citrate and other preparations of Magnesia and Salts. It is for this reason and for its pureness that it is so highly recommended by the Profession.

To be had Wholesale of SIR JAMES MURRAY & SON, Chemical Works, DUBLIN, or BARCLAY & SONS, Limited, LONDON.

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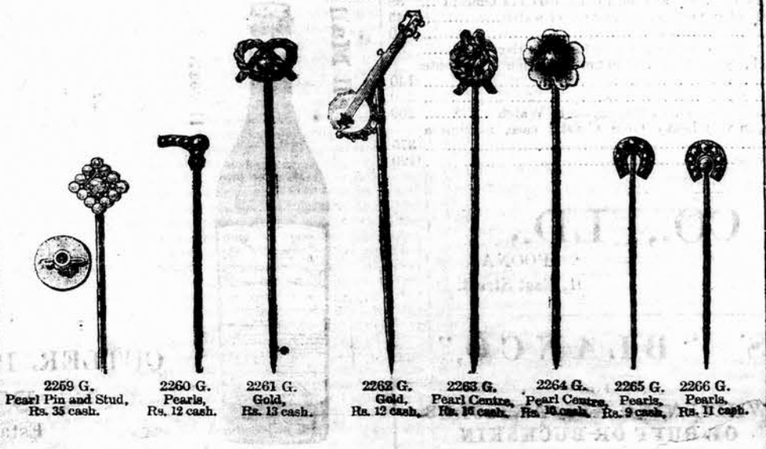
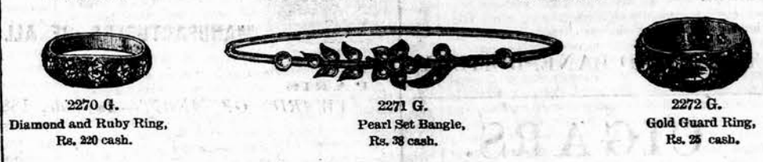
SCARF PINS.



2259 G. Pearl Pin and Stud, Rs. 35 cash. 2260 G. Pearls, Rs. 12 cash. 2261 G. Gold, Rs. 13 cash. 2262 G. Gold, Rs. 12 cash. 2263 G. Pearl Centre, Rs. 16 cash. 2264 G. Pearl Centre, Rs. 10 cash. 2265 G. Pearls, Rs. 9 cash. 2266 G. Pearls, Rs. 11 cash.

2267 G. Diamond and Pearl "Just Out" Brooch, Rs. 245 cash. 2268 G. Gold Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash. 2269 G. Enamelled Pansy Brooch Diamond Centre, Rs. 100 cash.



2270 G. Diamond and Ruby Ring, Rs. 220 cash. 2271 G. Pearl Set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash. 2272 G. Gold Guard Ring, Rs. 25 cash.

HAMILTON & CO., 73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD! ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH. COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says :—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says :—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I new from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA: CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle. *Wholesale Rates upon Application.*

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Mistress:—Take away all those pears, James. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms. *Maid*:—Yes, madam.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS Extra concentrated (Rigd) made only by The Crown Perfumery Co., 117, New Bond Street, London. *Sold Everywhere.*

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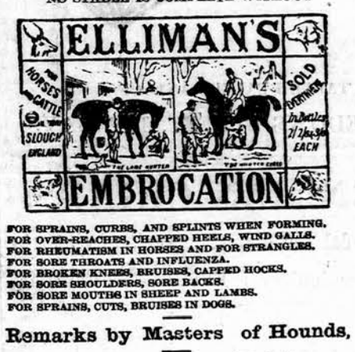

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING. FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS. FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES. FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA. FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS. FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS. FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS. FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland. Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND, Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B. December 27th, 1889.

SIR.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON, Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington. Jan. 9th., 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my tables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON, Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s. QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

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Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.

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9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.

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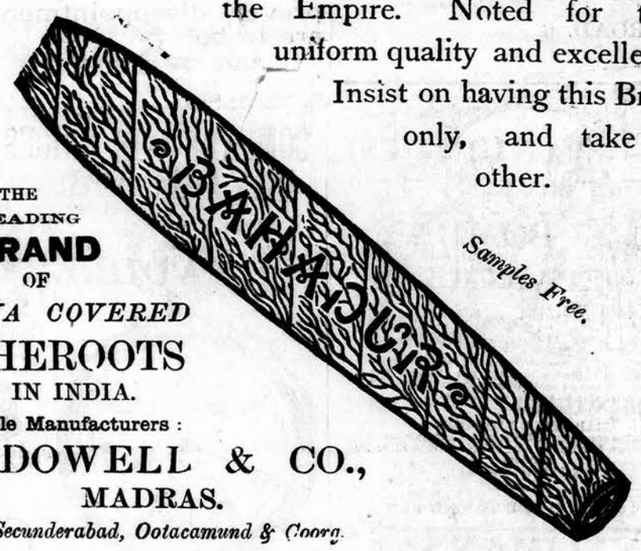

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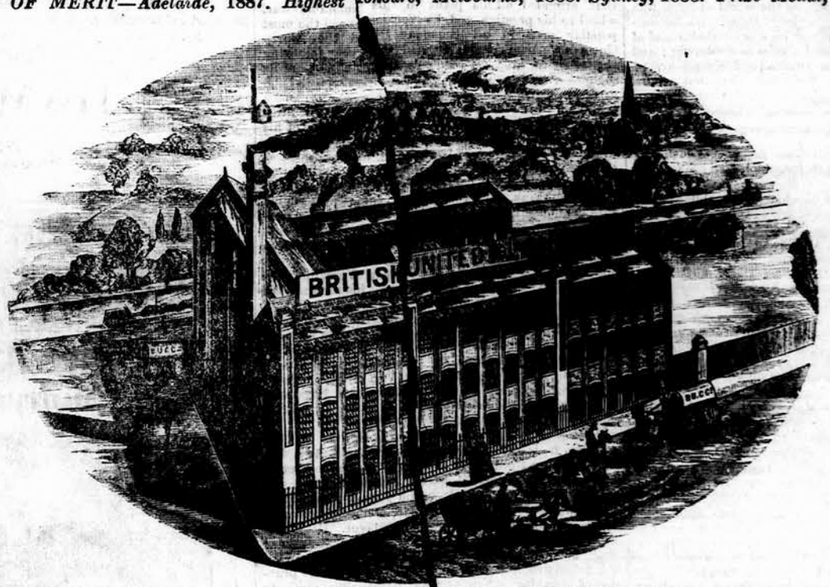

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